



## CO<sub>2</sub> neutralt armatur – CopenHybride

**Poulsen, Peter Behrendorff; Dam-Hansen, Carsten; Corell, Dennis Dan; Thorsteinsson, Sune; Thorseth, Anders; Petersen, Paul Michael; Bak, Christian; Skrzypinski, Witold Robert**

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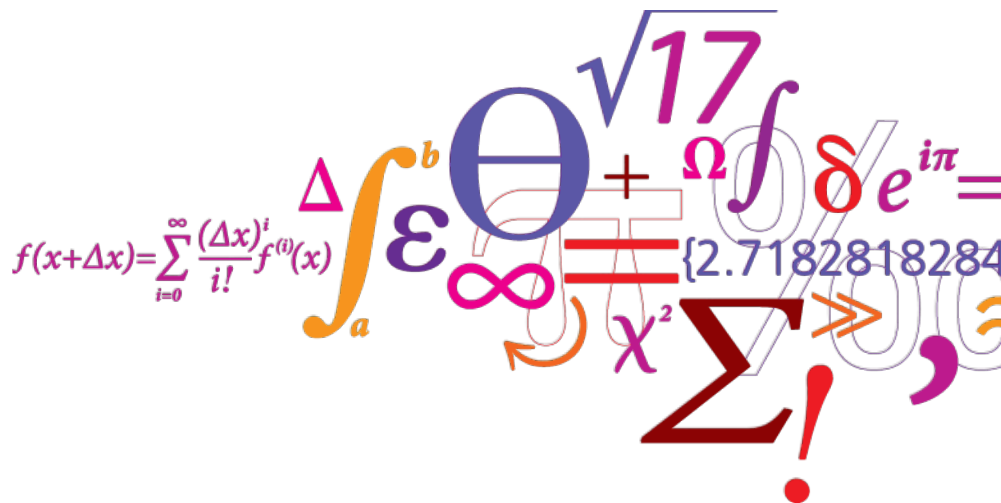
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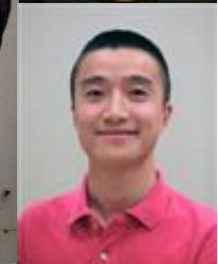
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# CO<sub>2</sub> neutralt armatur – CopenHybride

Peter Poulsen – Projektleder - DTU Fotonik RISØ Campus



# LED Teamet ved DTU Fotonik – RISØ Campus



# Tidligere projekt – LED baseret parklampe

Slutrapport

Udvikling af miljø- og energirigtig

PSO 339-52

LED parklampe



Albertslund Kommune

Mads Ogdgård Design

Philips Lighting A/S

DTU Fotonik

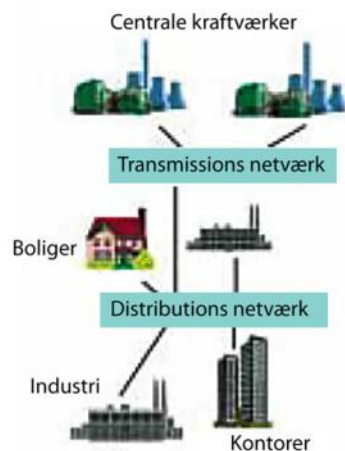
Dong Energy

Arkitektfirmaet ark-unica



# Elsystemet

Nutidens elsystem



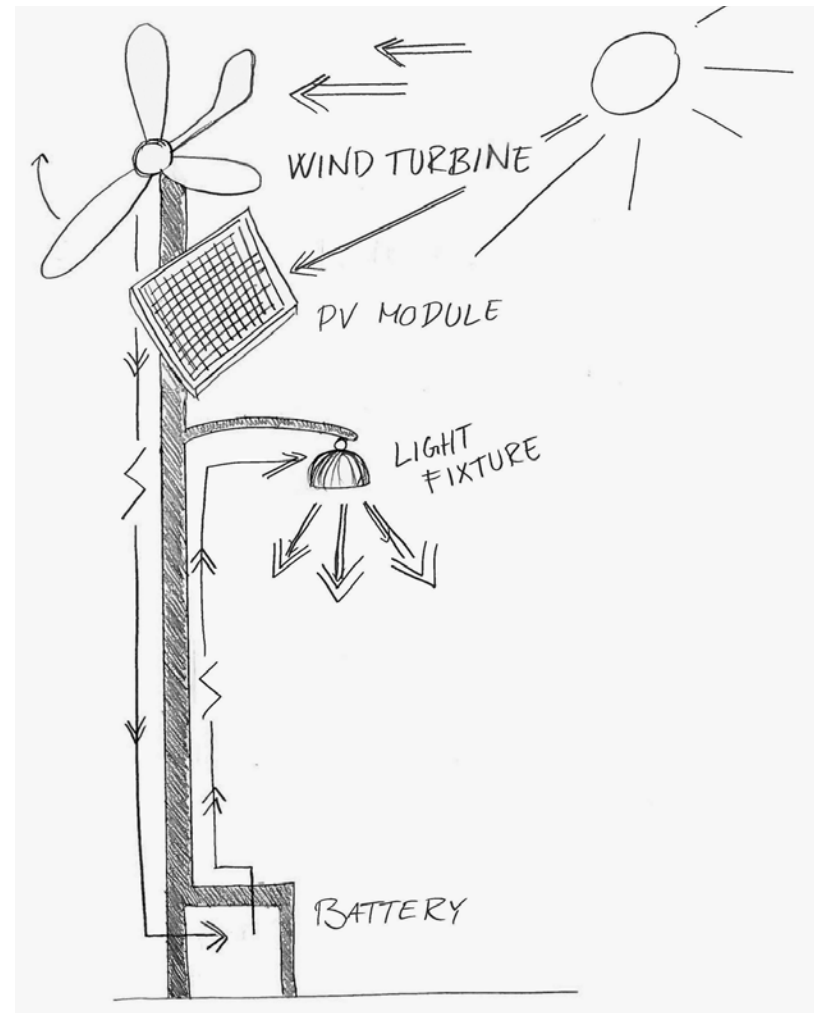
Fremtidens distribuerede elsystem



Energiproduktionen rykker tættere på brugerne

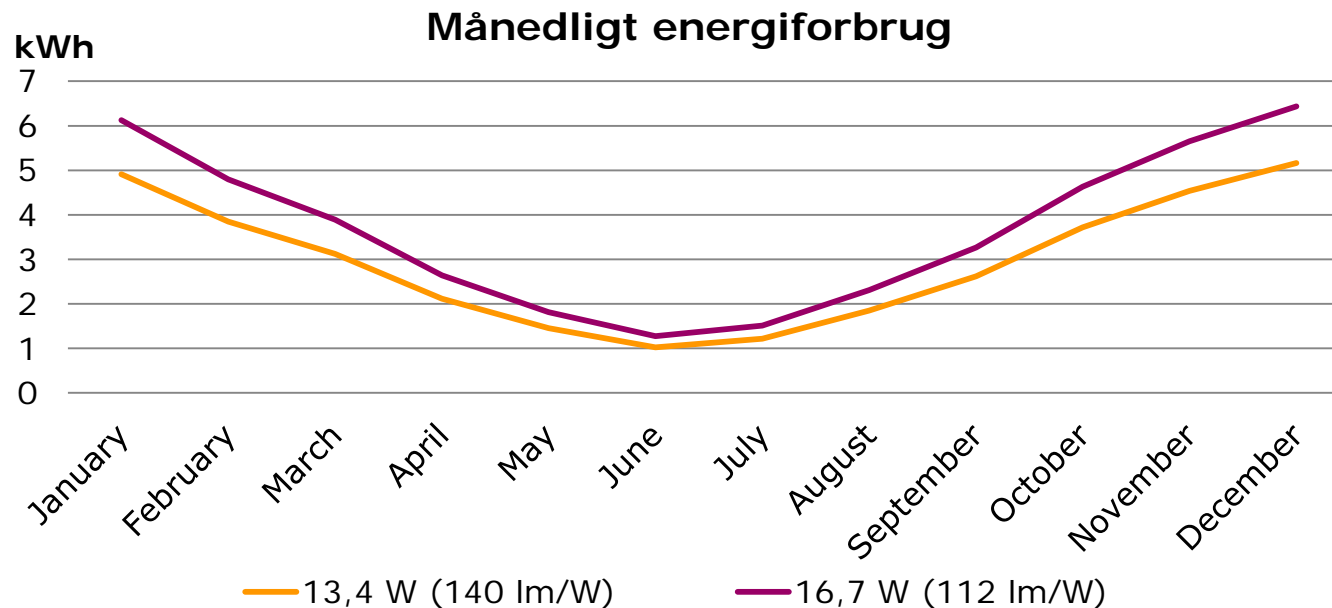
# Idé / vision

- Stand alone løsning
  - Ingen kabler
  - Opstilling, pæl, LED = gratis
  - Vindturbine, solpanel, batteri
    - Overproduktion
  - Gratis strøm
  
- CO2 neutral løsning
  - Kabler = gratis?
  - Opstilling, pæl, LED = gratis
  - Vindturbine, solpanel, inverter
    - Ingen overproduktion
  - Gratis strøm



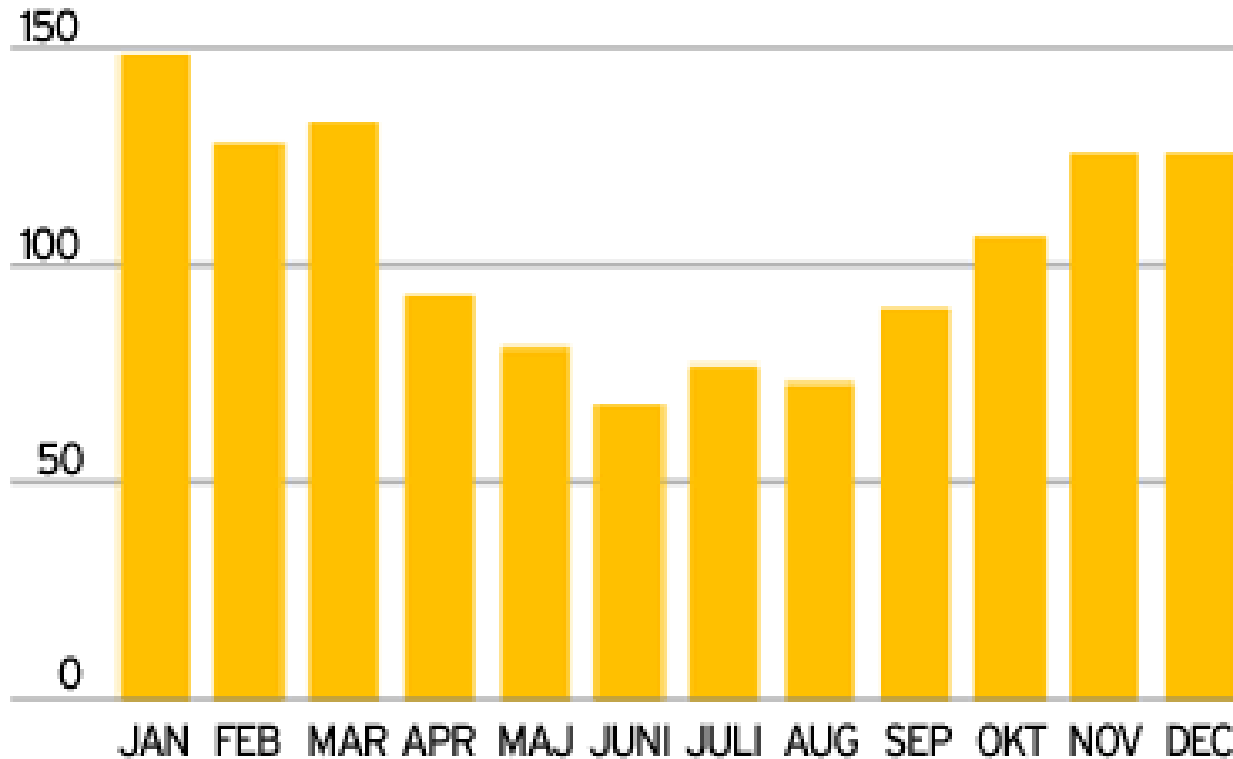
## E2 - Lokalvej

- 2,5 lux (hemisferisk illuminans) = 1900 lm
- Farvetemperatur på 3000 K
- Ra-værdi > 80



# Vindenergi

Vindenergi-index, Danmark (medel=100)

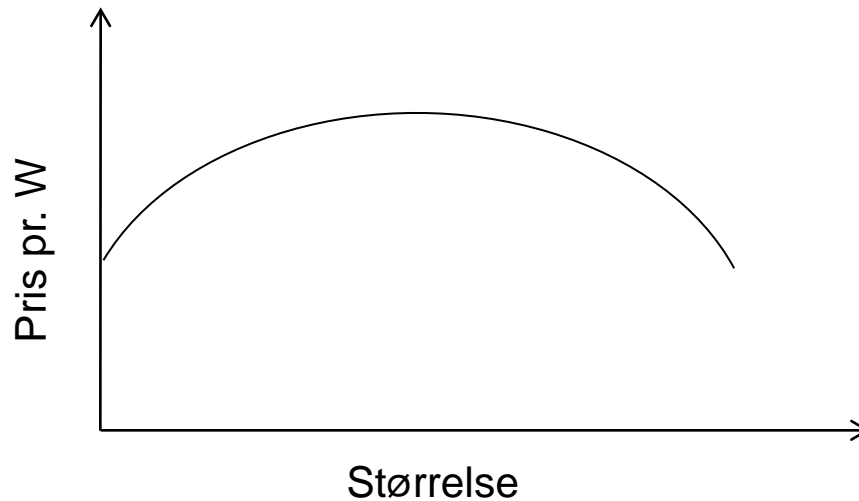


©1998 [www.WINDPOWER.org](http://www.WINDPOWER.org)

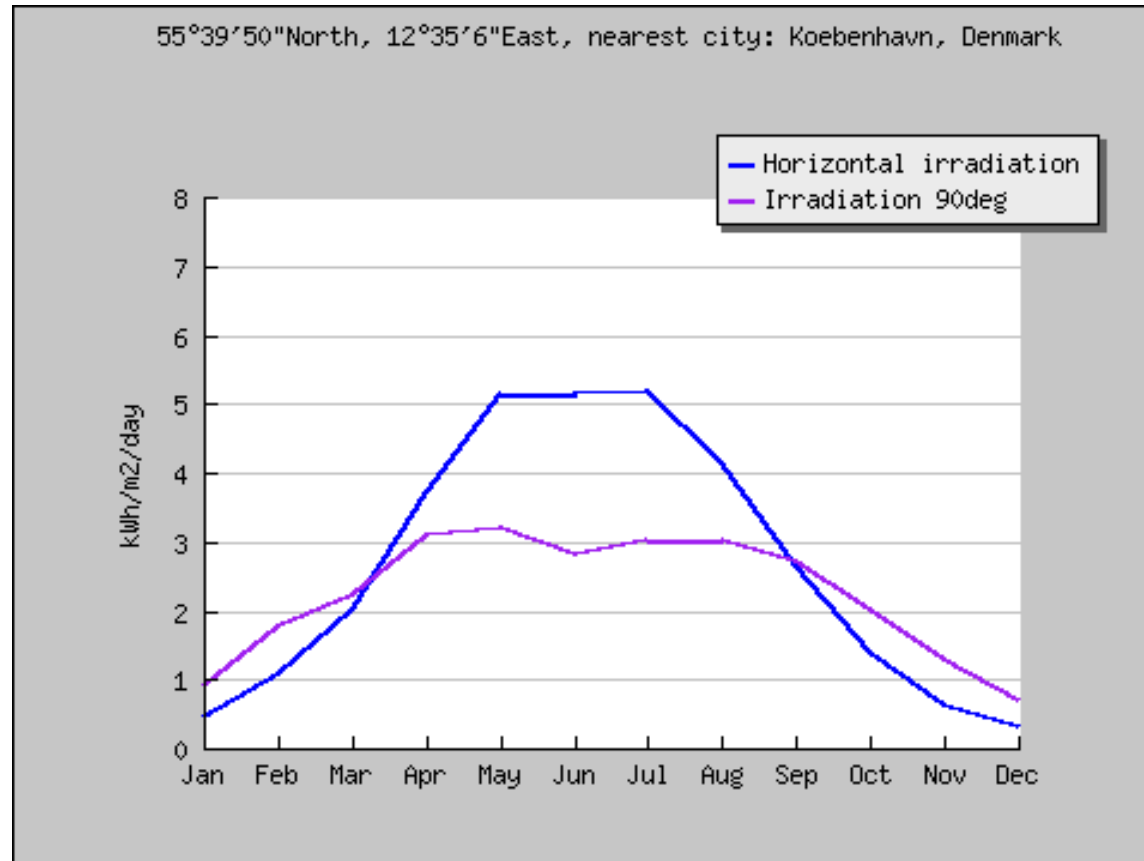


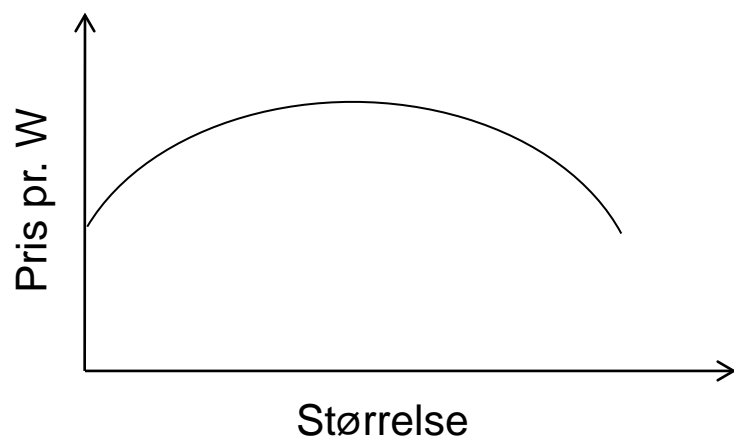
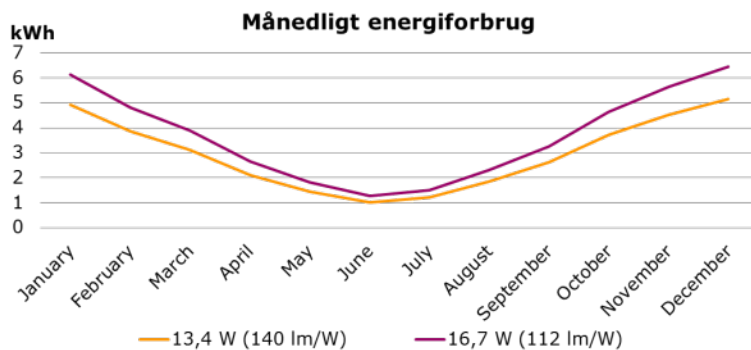


Tiltagende produktmodenhed

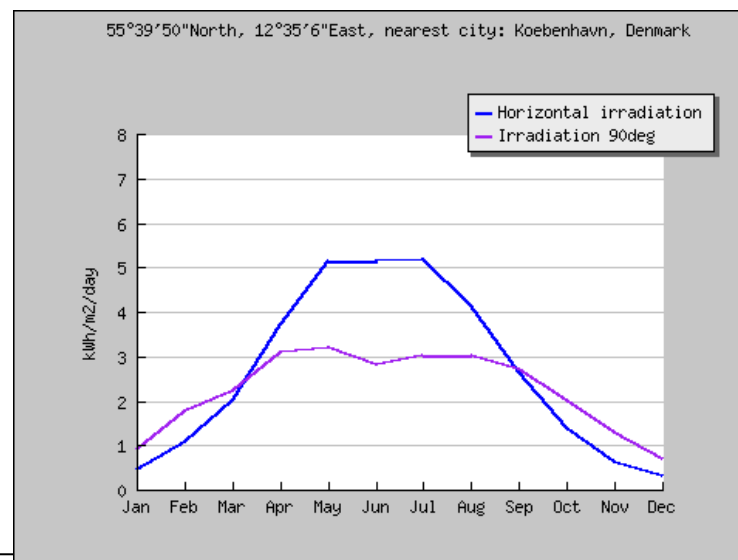
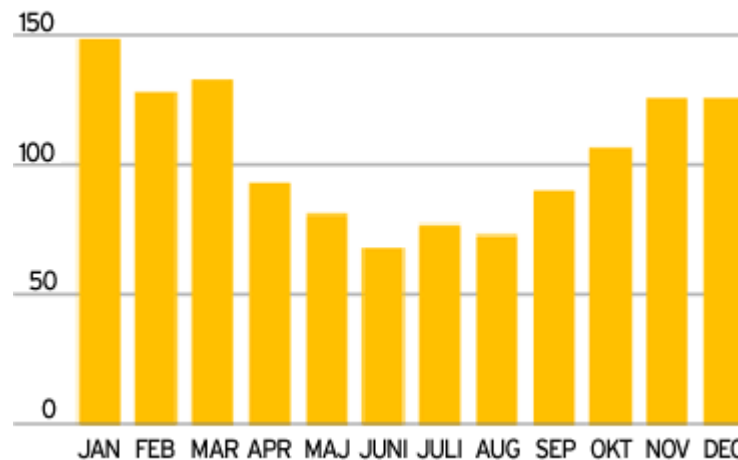


# Solenergi





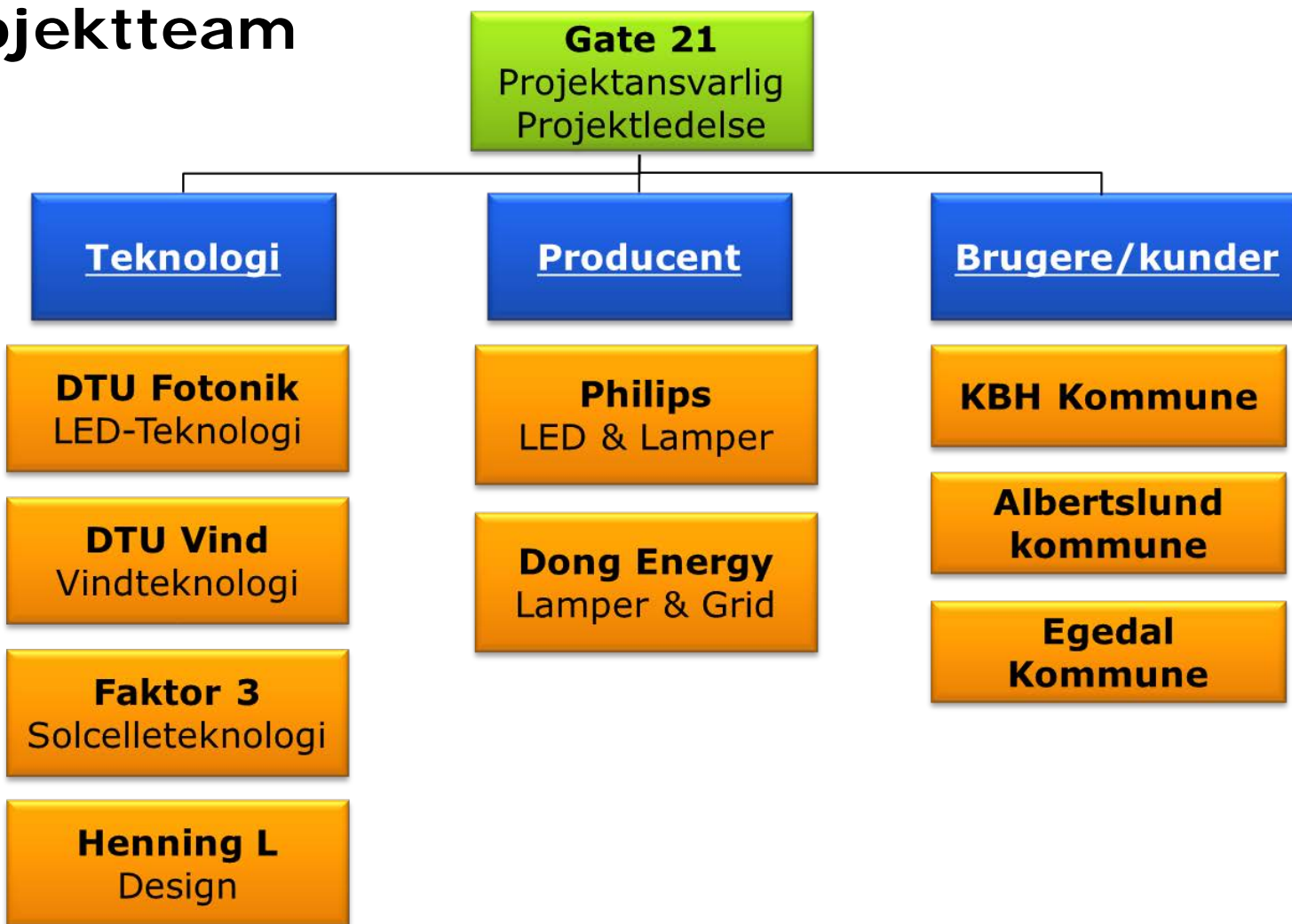
Vindenergi-index, Danmark (medel=100)



# Godt design – vigtigt!!!



# Projektteam





# Tak til ELFORSK

ELFORSK 343-021 - CO<sub>2</sub> neutralt byrumsarmatur

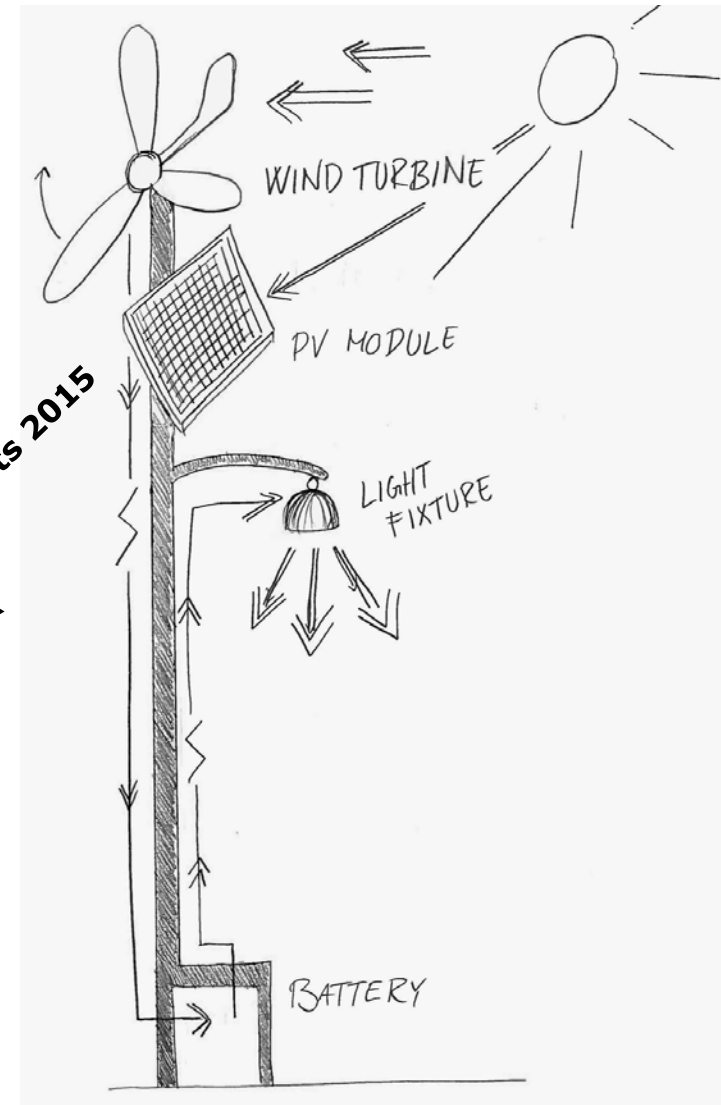
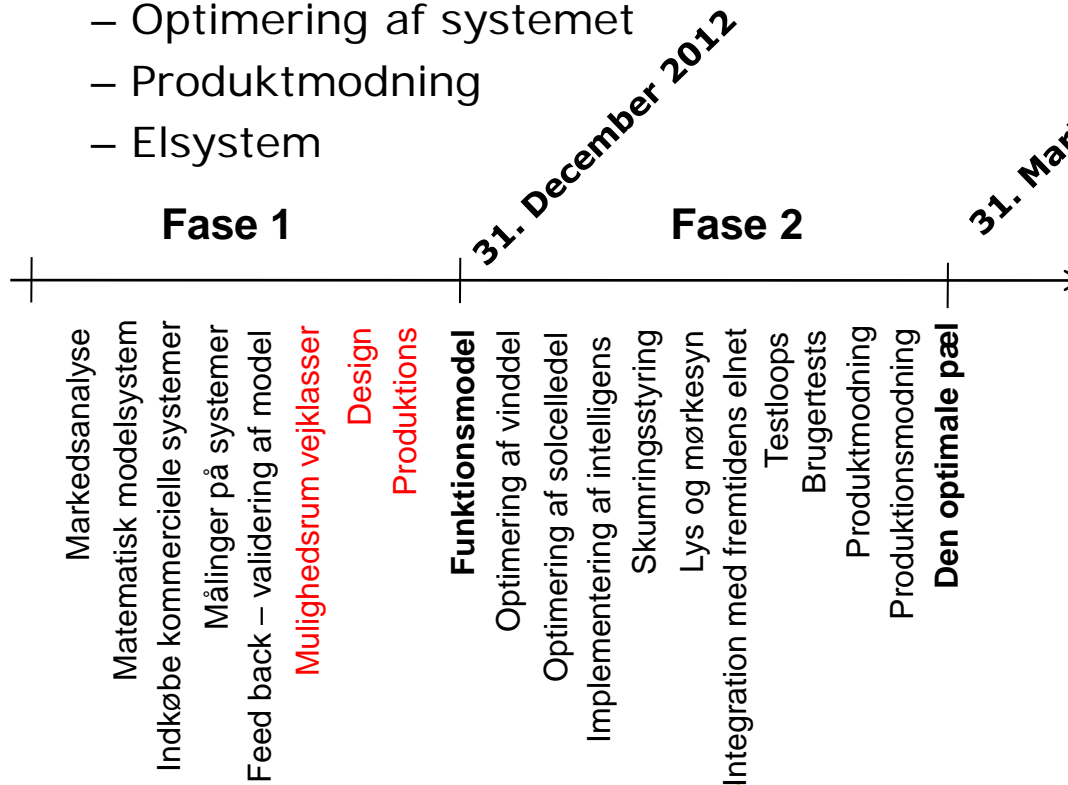


Projektstart 1. april 2011

HENNING LARSEN ARCHITECTS

# Fase 1 af projekt

- Fase 1
  - Effektiv integration af teknologierne
- Fase 2
  - Optimering af systemet
  - Produktmodning
  - Elsystem



# Projektindhold

- Afdækning af kommercielle systemer
- Indkøb af de bedste kommercielle systemer
- Etablering af vejstrækning på RISØ
- Matematisk modelsystem
- Feed back fra kommercielle systemer
- Mapping af energipotentiale som funktion af vejklasse
- Udvælge vejklasse
- Designproces
- Funktionsmodel
- Fremtidsperspektiver – Fase 2

# Afdækning af kommercielle systemer

- 29 hybridsystemer identificeret
- Officielt dokument
  - Direktør Center for Trafik
  - Priser
  - Leveringstider
  - Datablade
  - Udsendt 1. februar 2012
- Leverandører
  - Primært kinesiske (nogle med EU salgskontor)
  - 2 USA
  - 2 Canada
  - 2 Korea
  - 1 Frankrig
  - Primært vindturbine leverandører

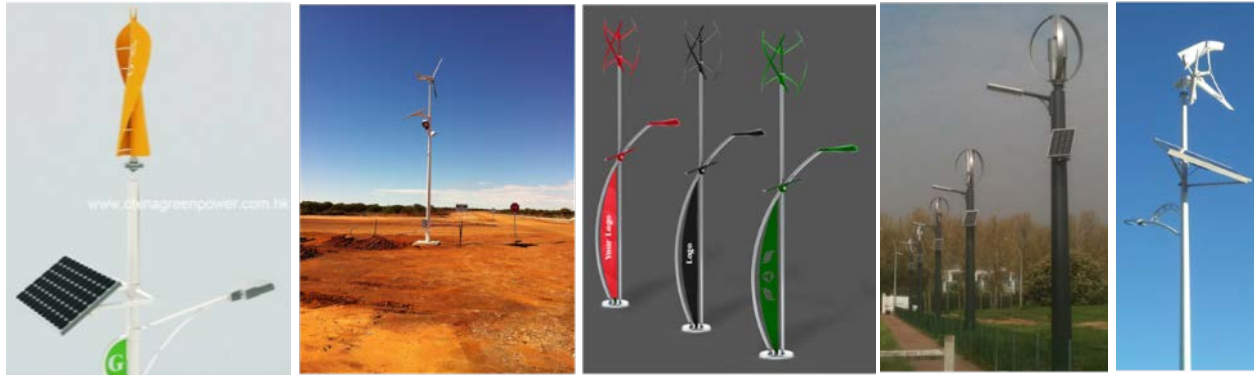


[illegible]



# Udvælgelse af 5 kommercielle systemer

- Leveringstid (kan de overhovedet levere)
- Rotortyper
- Specifikationer
- Kommercielle systemer, der er i marked – også det europæiske.
- Forskellige leverandører



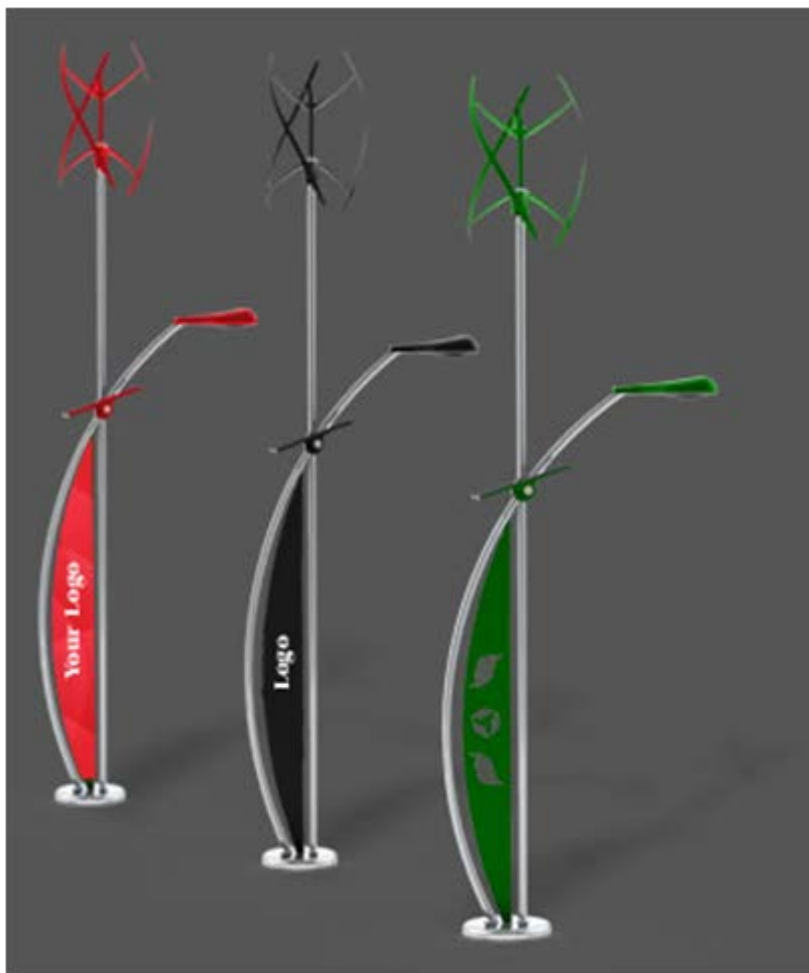
# China Green Power



# United Electricity



# Urban Green Energy



# Windela





# Nheolis



# Priser/levering 5 systemer



- På RISØ

- 24.000 kr.



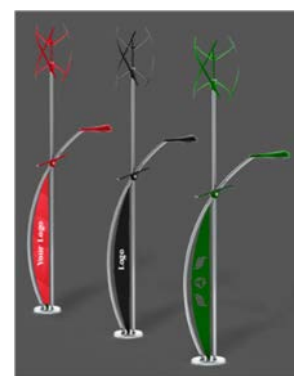
- På RISØ

- 22.000 kr.



- På RISØ

- 9.125 kr.
- 5.629 kr. fly
- (uden pæl)



- Afventer stadig

- 56.000 kr.



- Kasseret

- 35.000 kr.
- 27.500 kr mast
- 10.000 kr bund



11:15 22/MAY/2012





11:11 22/MAY/2012









11:03 19/JUN/2012

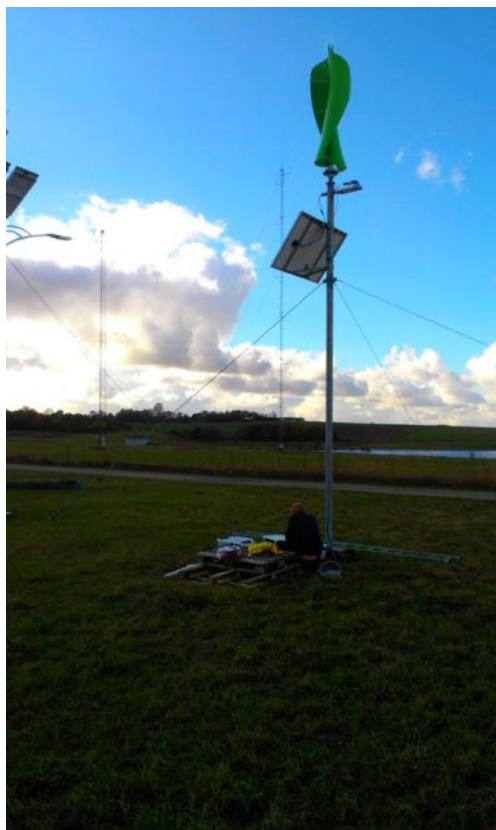




11:06 19/JUN/2012



# Hybridsystemerne implementeret













## Delkonklusion markedsanalyse

- Umodent marked – primært domineret af kinesiske leverandører
- Virksomheder sælger små vindmøller
- Uoptimerede tekniske løsninger
- Uegnede til danske vejr
- UrbanGreenEnergy virker som en seriøs leverandør

# Vind og soldata

- Kastrup lufthavn
- H.C. Ørsteds Instituttet
- House of Dreams
- RISØ
- Forskellige DMI målestationer
  
- Alle frihøjdemålinger
- Ekstremt dyrt at lave lokale målinger
- Derfor laves i stedet CFD simuleringer

# Vejklasser - ruhed

Configuration	Characteristics	Roof Shape	$z_0$	$\bar{H}$	$\sigma_{II}/\bar{H}$	$\bar{L}/\bar{B}$	$\bar{L}/\bar{H}$	$\lambda_{wz}$	$\lambda_{th}$
1	 New district, one family buildings 1 - 2 storeys	Mainly gable roofs, rarely flat roofs	0.1 - 0.3 (1.3)	8 - 10	$\sim 0$	$\sim 1$	$\sim 1.5$	0.1 - 0.2	$\sim 0.1$
2	 Residential area 1 - 3 storeys	Mainly gable roofs, rarely flat roofs	0.1 - 0.3 (1.4)	8 - 12	$< 0.2$	$\sim 1$	$\sim 1.5 - 2.5$	0.15 - 0.25	$\sim 0.1$
3	 Residential blocks regularly aligned 3 - 5 storeys	Mainly gable roofs, rarely flat roofs	$\sim 0.3$ (1.5)	12 - 20	$< 0.2$	$< 0.5$	$\sim 1 - 2$	0.1 - 0.25	0.1 - 0.25
4	 Residential area high-rise buildings and residential blocks 4 - 15 storeys	Gable roofs, flat roofs	$> 0.5$	$> 15$	0 - 0.5	$< 0.5$	$\sim 0.7 - 1.5$	0.1 - 0.2	0.15 - 0.3
5	 Cultural facilities churches, schools, etc. in residential areas	Gable roofs, flat roofs	0.3 - 1.5 (2.4)	$> 8$	$> 0.5$	0.5 - 2.0	$\sim 2 - 5$	0.1 - 0.3	0.05 - 0.15
6	 Block of buildings in City Centers 3 - 6 storeys	Mainly gable roofs, rarely flat roofs	$\sim 0.7$ (2.1)	15 - 25	$< 0.3$	$\sim 1$	$\sim 0.7 - 0.9$	0.3 - 0.7	-
7	 City Center areas including parks, high-rise buildings and public facilities	Gable roofs, flat roofs	0.3 - 0.7 ( $> 2$ )	$> 15$	$< 0.4$	$\sim 1$	$\sim 1.5 - 2$	$< 0.5$	0.1 - 0.2
8	 Commercial and industrial area 2 - 5 storeys	Mainly flat roofs or gable roofs	$\sim 0.3$ (0.6)	5 - 15	$< 0.5$	$< 1$	$\sim 2 - 5$	0.3 - 0.4	0.05 - 0.2
9	 Industrial plant with tanks	Mainly flat roof	$\sim 0.5$ (1.6)	10 - 25	$< 0.5$	$\sim 1$	$\sim 0.5 - 1.5$	0.1 - 0.4	0.1 - 0.2
10	 Industrial area 1 - 4 storeys	Mainly flat roofs, rarely gable roofs	0.3 - 0.5 (1.6)	5 - 15	0.3 - 0.5	$\sim 1$	$\sim 2 - 7$	0.2 - 0.4	0.05 - 0.2





# Vejklasser

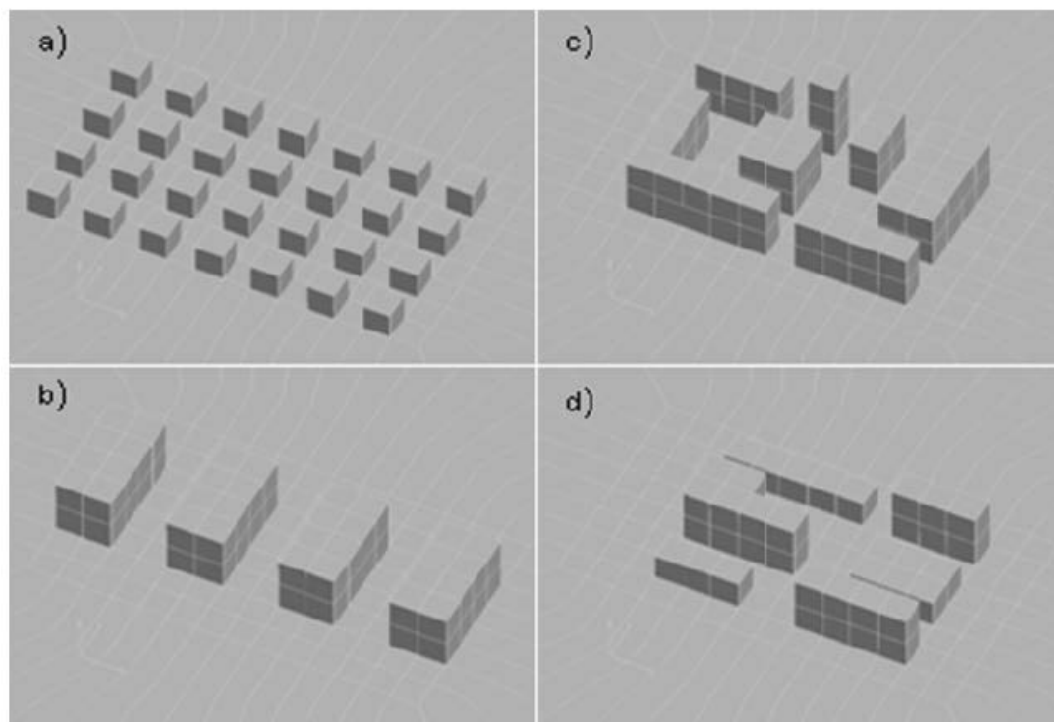


Fig. 30: Picture of chosen building configurations oriented on parameters defined by Badde & Plate. In a) CASE1: one family buildings 1-2 stories;  $z_0=1.3\text{m}$ . In b) CASE2: residential blocks regularly aligned 3-5 stories;  $z_0=1.5\text{m}$ . In c) CASE3: city center areas including parks, high rise buildings and public facilities;  $z_0>2\text{m}$ . In d) CASE4: commercial and industrial area 2-5 stories;  $z_0=0.6\text{m}$

# Vejklasser

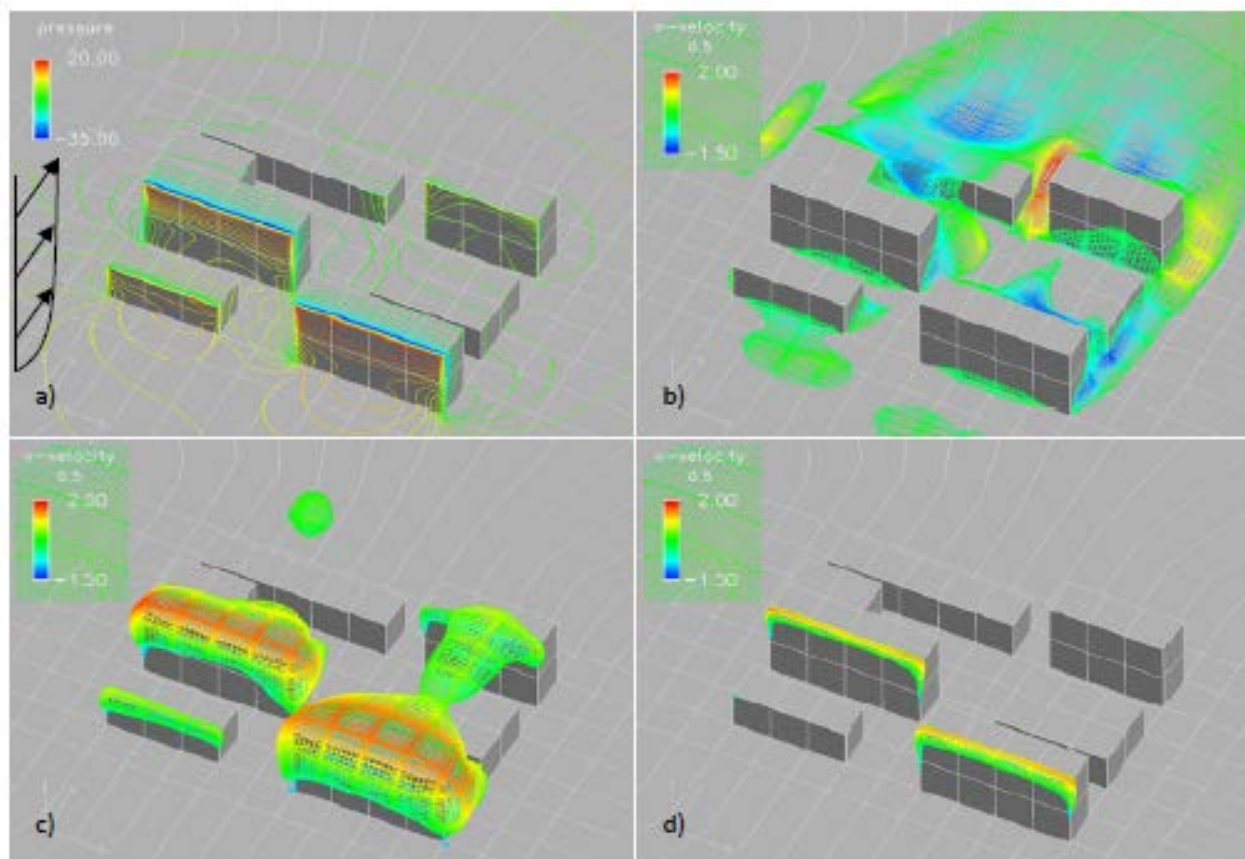


Fig. 33: CASE4: a) static pressure distribution; b)-d) the iso-surfaces (tke=0.5; 3; 6m<sup>2</sup>/s<sup>2</sup>) with velocity component  $v$  distribution

# Højere præcision mulig

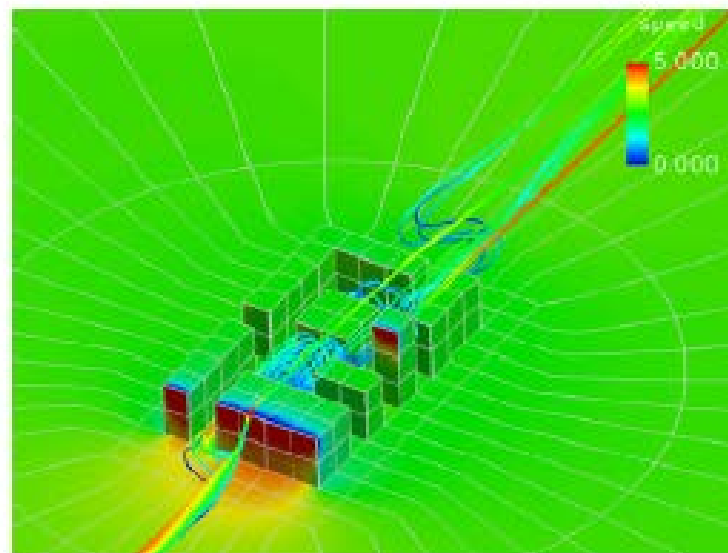
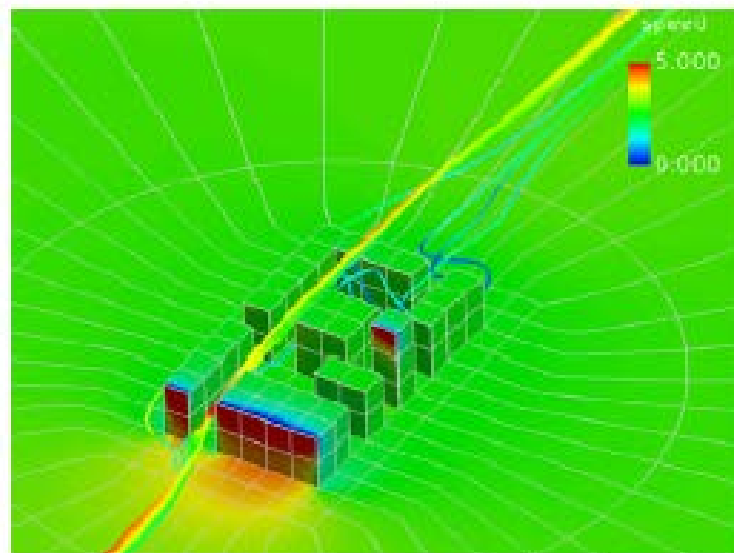


Fig. 35: CASE3; left: redirected streamlines accelerated through a street canyon; right: decelerated streamlines at first row obstacle with upwind effect and acceleration at first row roof-edge, partly entering street canyon, caught in ground recirculation zones

# Vindenergifordeling - vejklasser

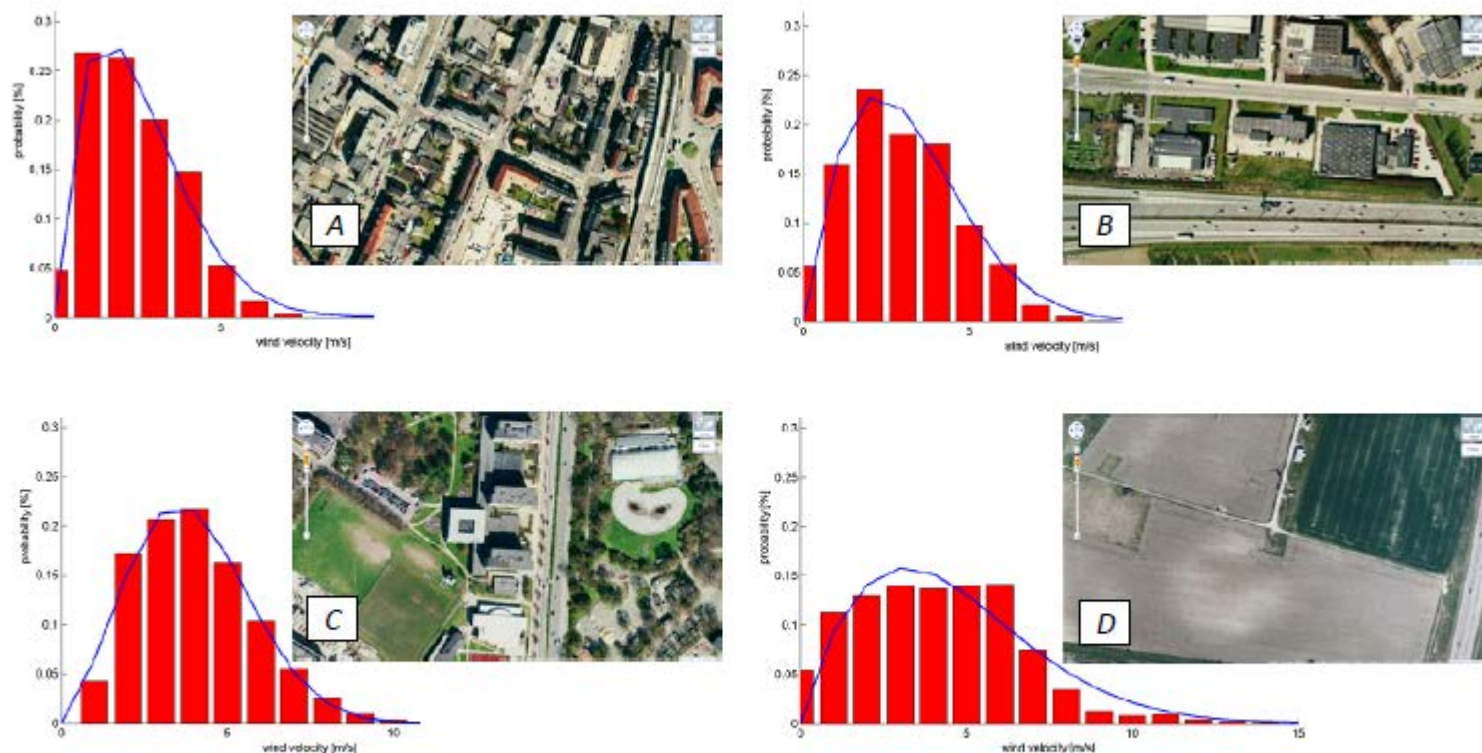
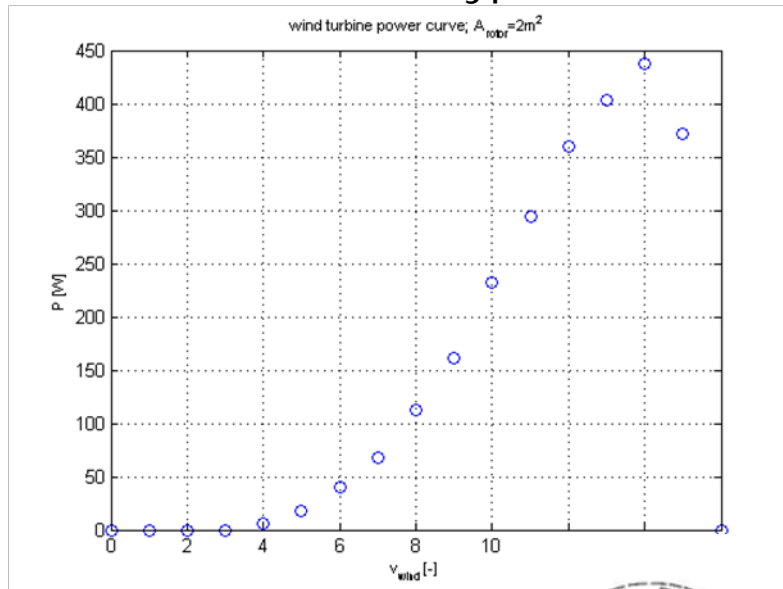


Fig. 106: Weibull distributions for different sites and satellite pictures of the sites

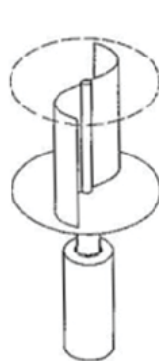
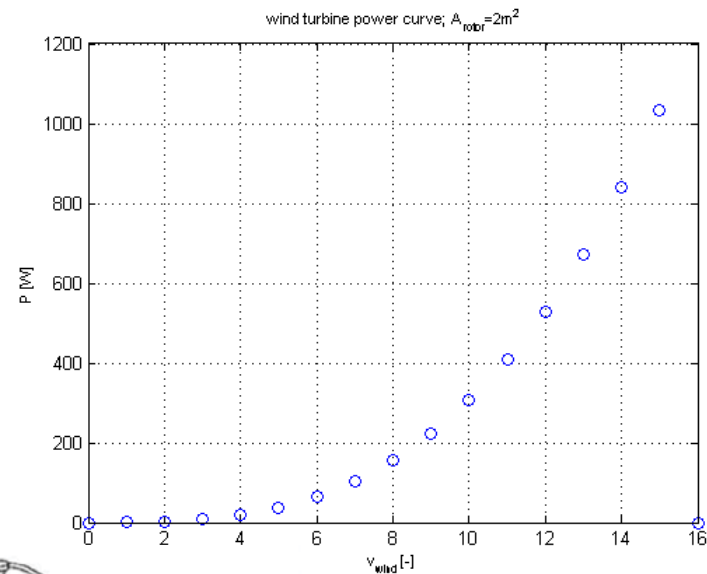


# Data for vindturbiner

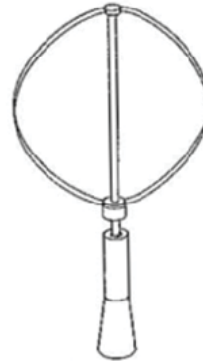
## Darrieus type



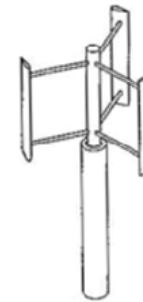
## Savonius type



Savonius

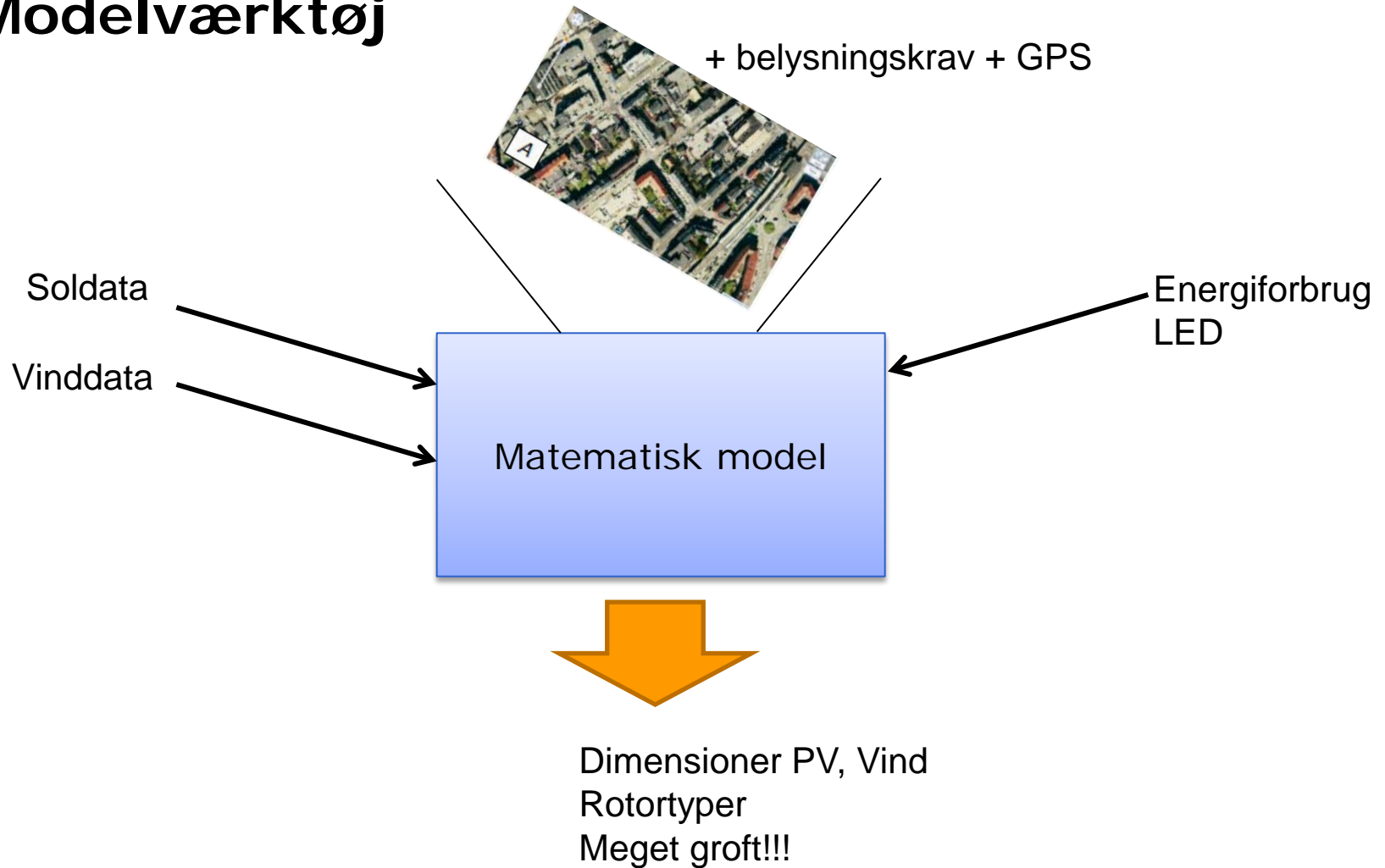


Darrieus



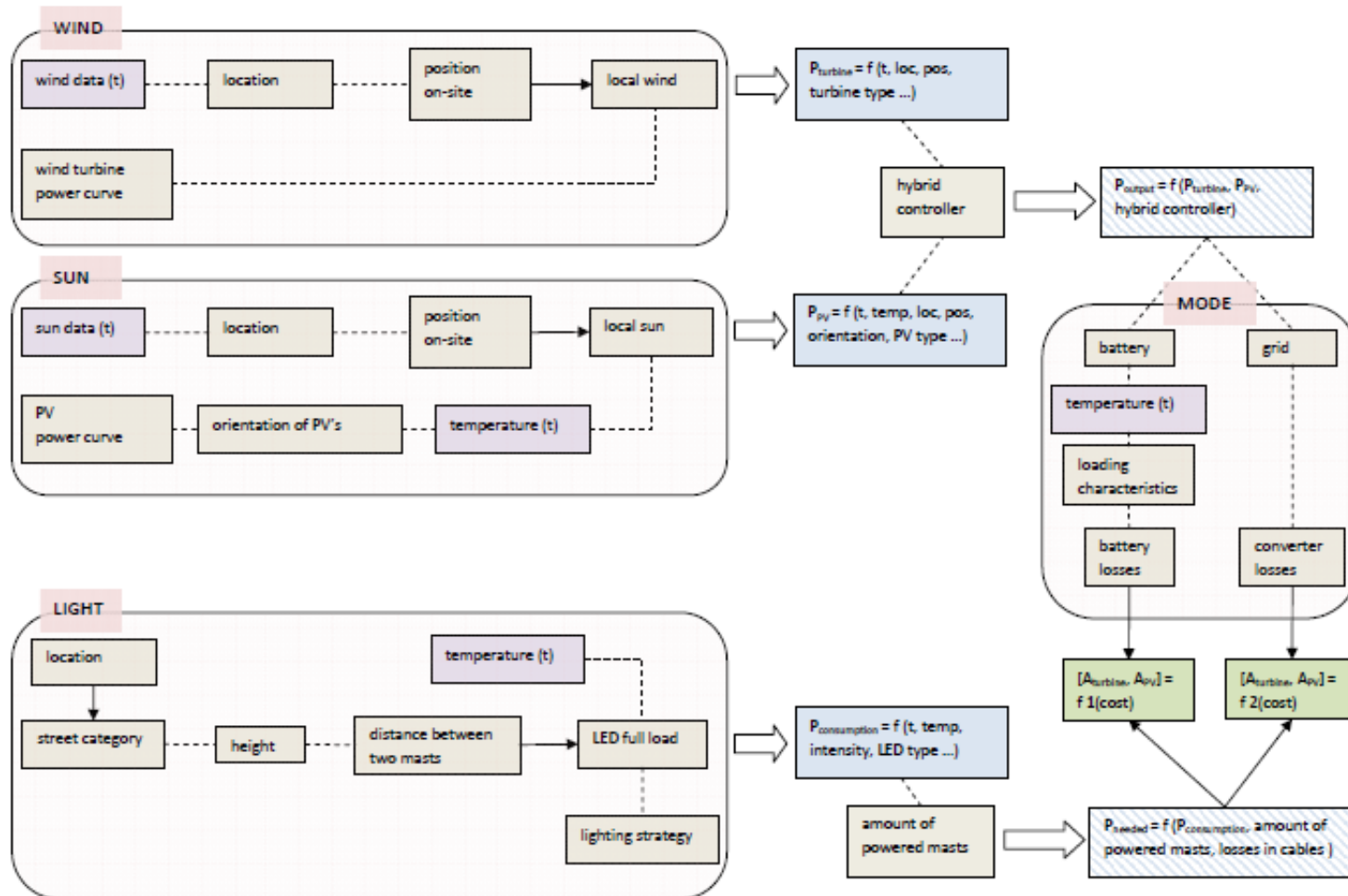
H-rotor

# Modelværktøj

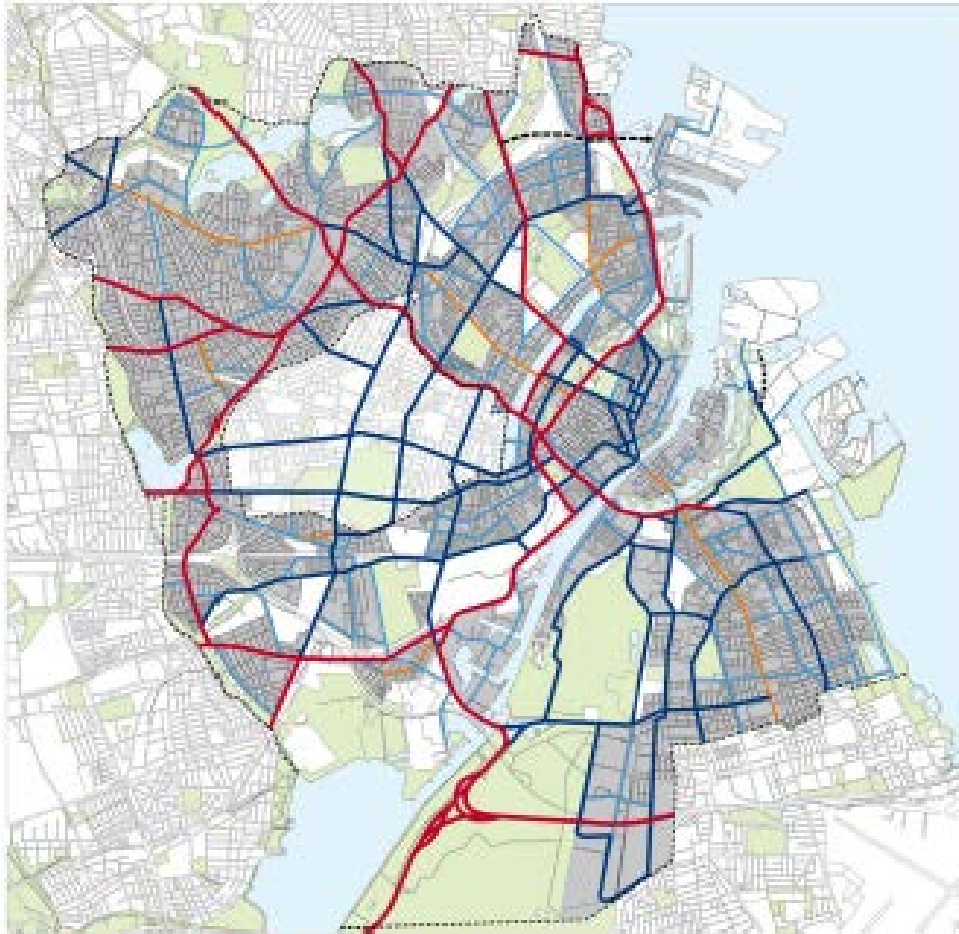




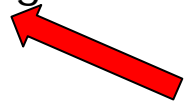
# Matematisk modelværktøj



# Street classes in Copenhagen



- Red:** "Regionale veje"
- Dark blue:** "Fordelingsgader"
- Light blue:** "Bydelsgader"
- Orange:** "Strøggader"
- Dark gray:** "Lokalgader"

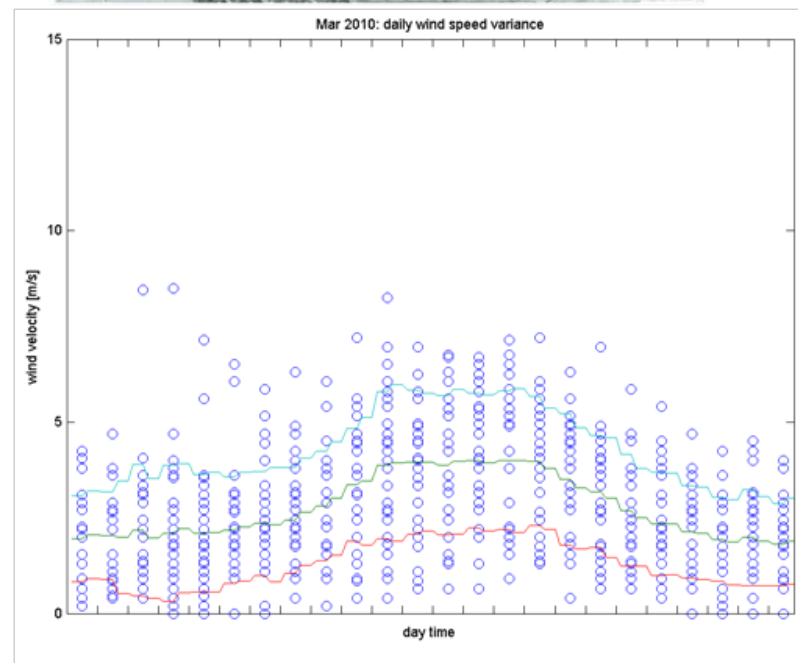
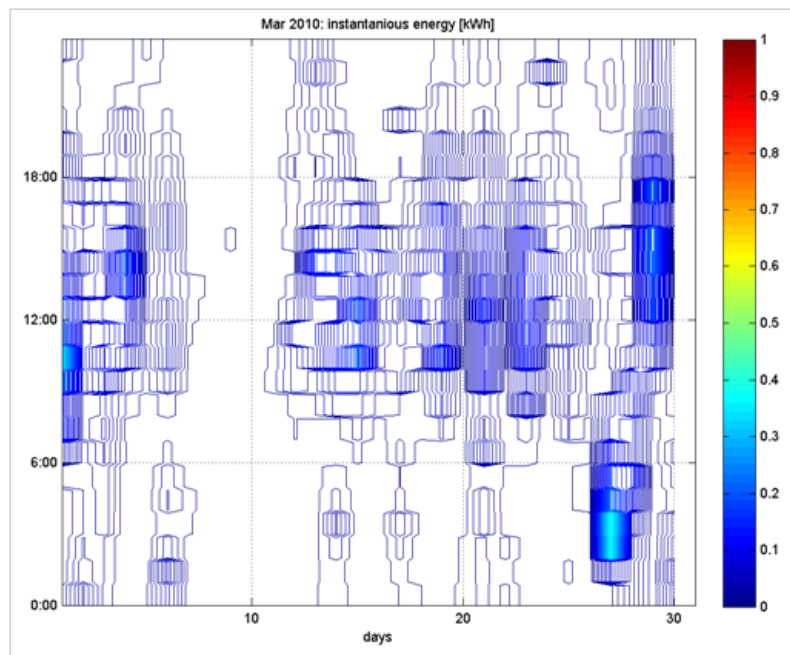


E2 veje

HENNING LARSEN ARCHITECTS

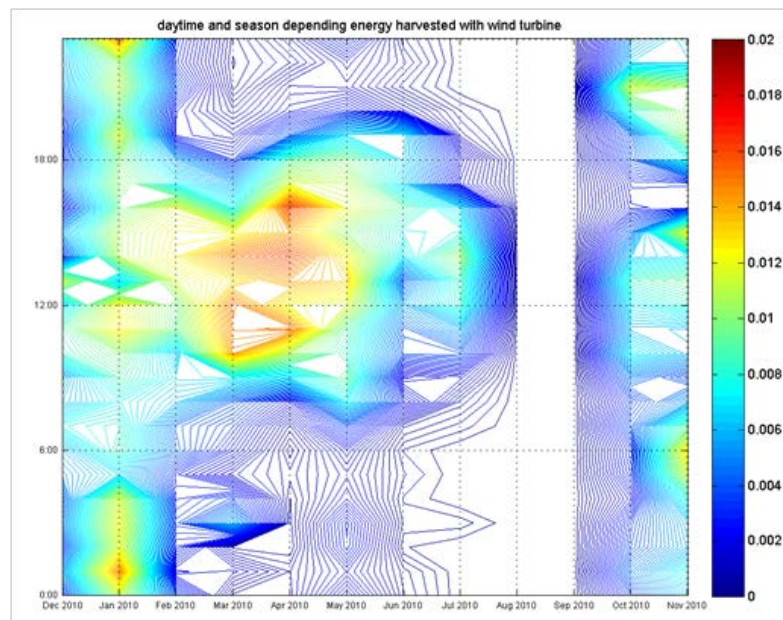
31. oktober 2012

# Simuleringer på E2 VEJ!!!

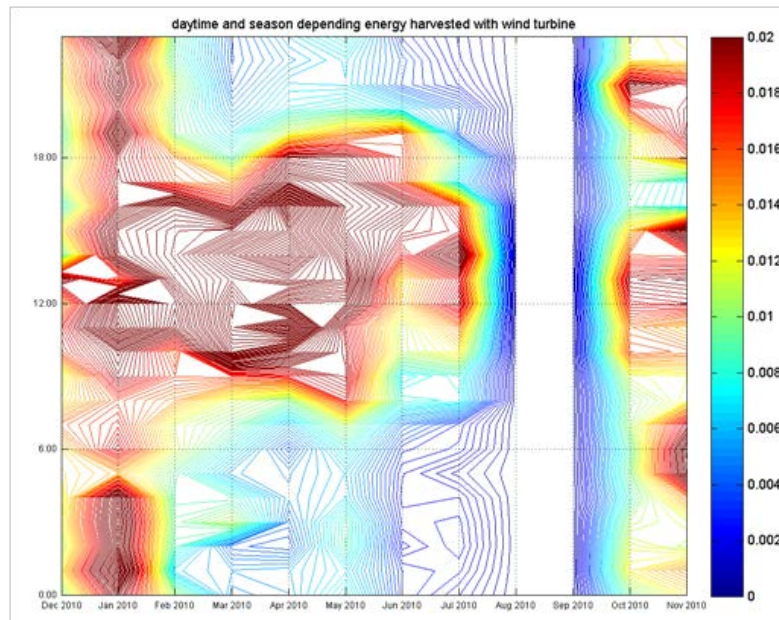


# Energihøst som funktion af rotordata

## Darrieus type

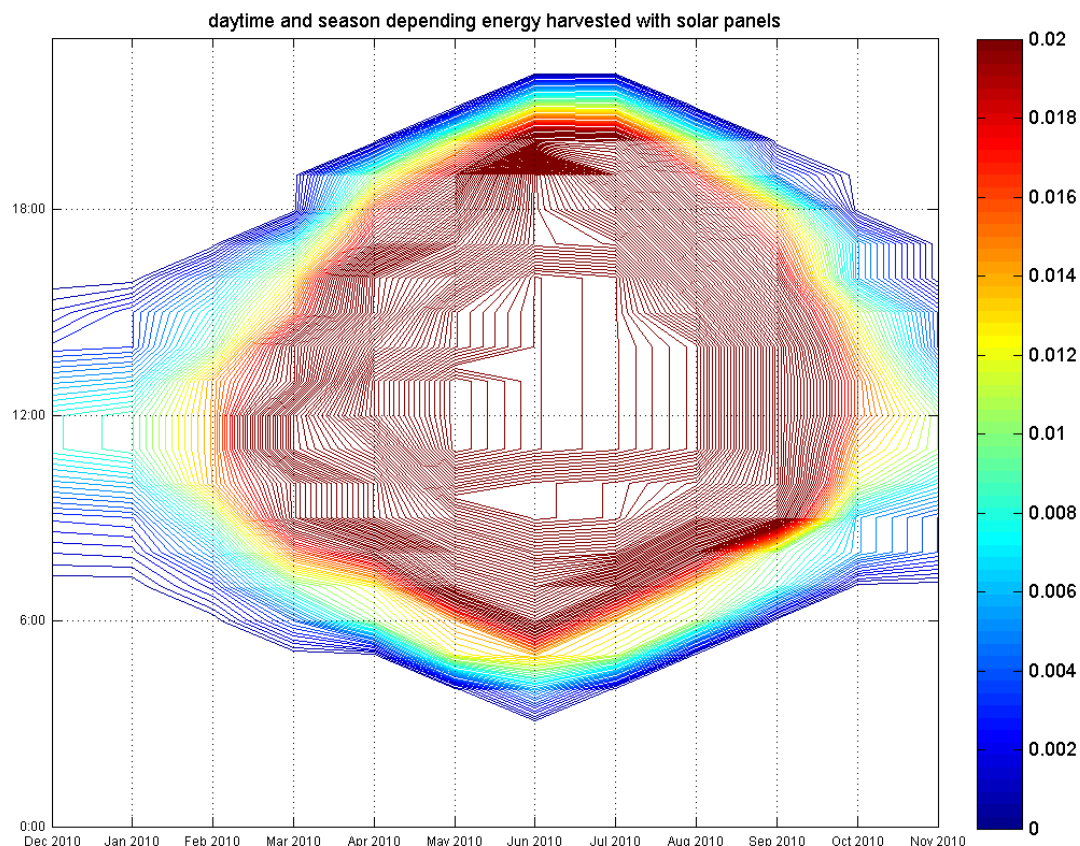


## Savonius type



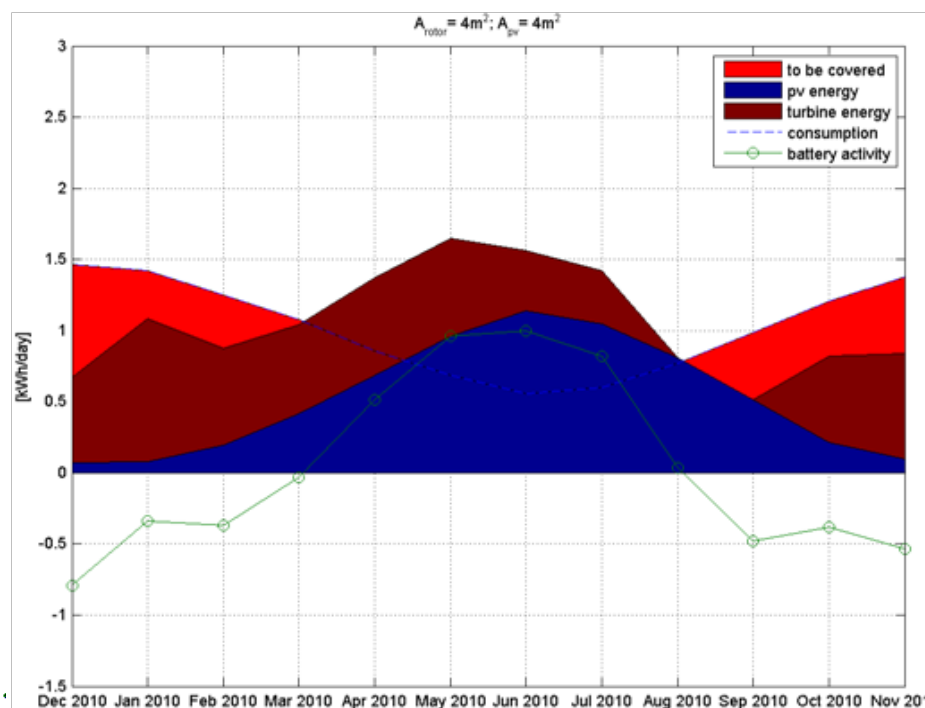
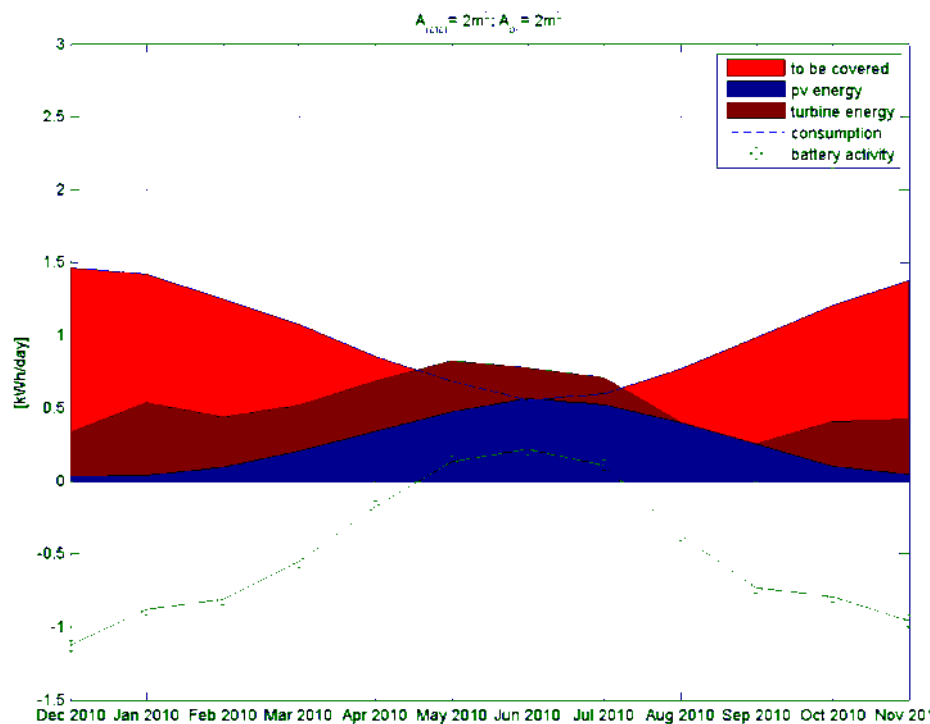


# Solenergi



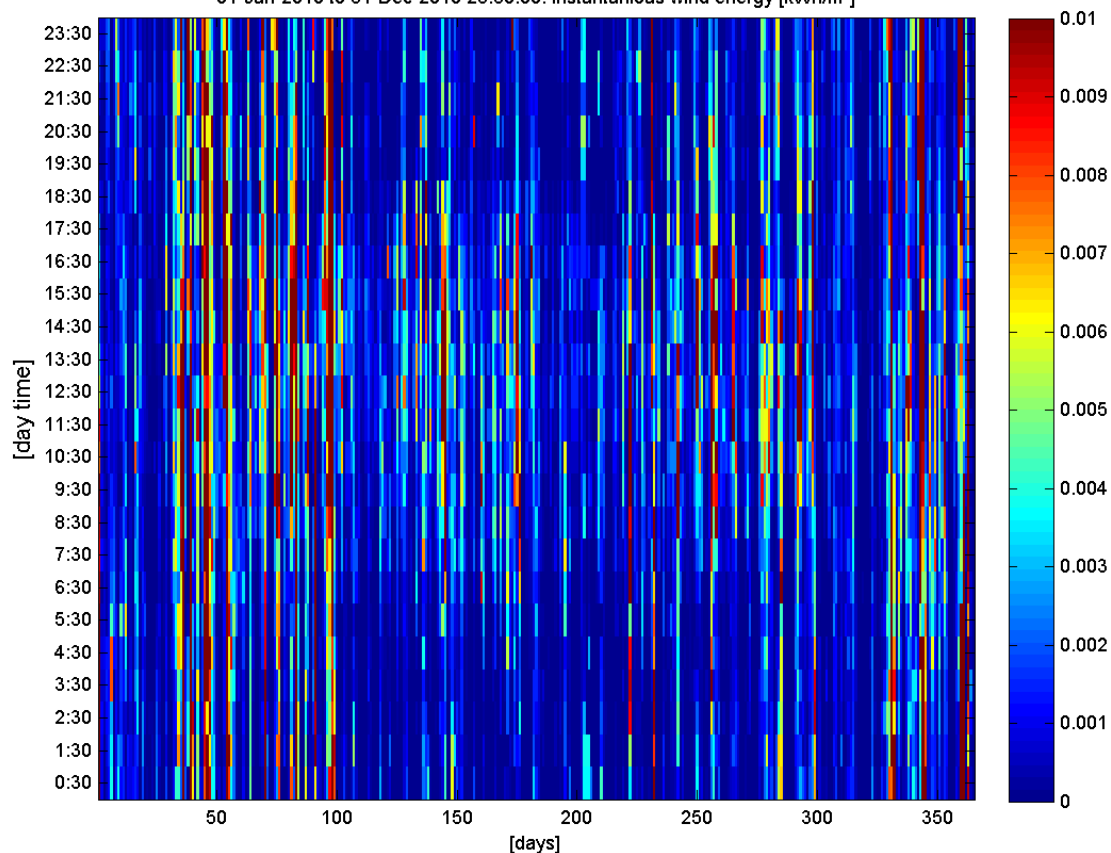
# Modellering 2m<sup>2</sup>/4m<sup>2</sup> PV/vind

## Savonius type

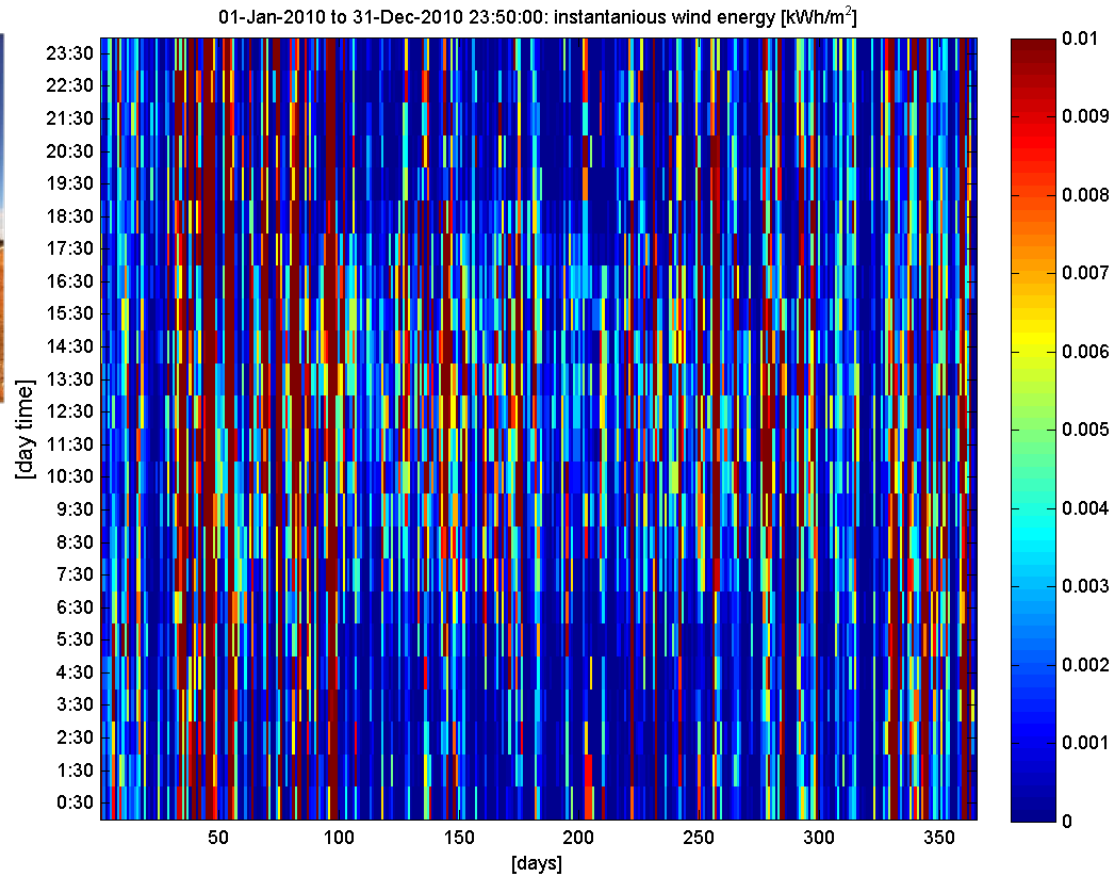




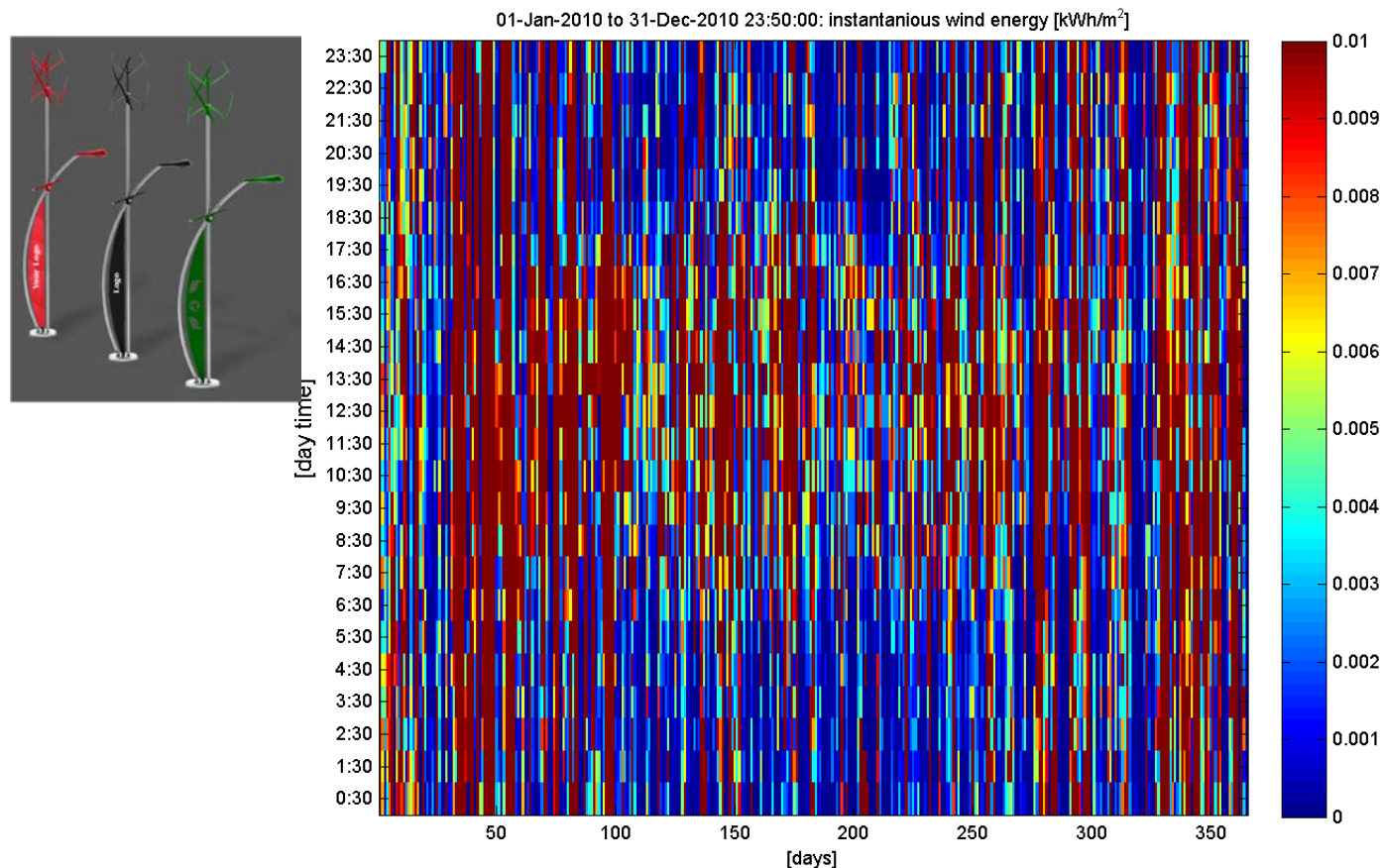
# ChinaGreenEnergy - masten

01-Jan-2010 to 31-Dec-2010 23:50:00: instantaneous wind energy [kWh/m<sup>2</sup>]

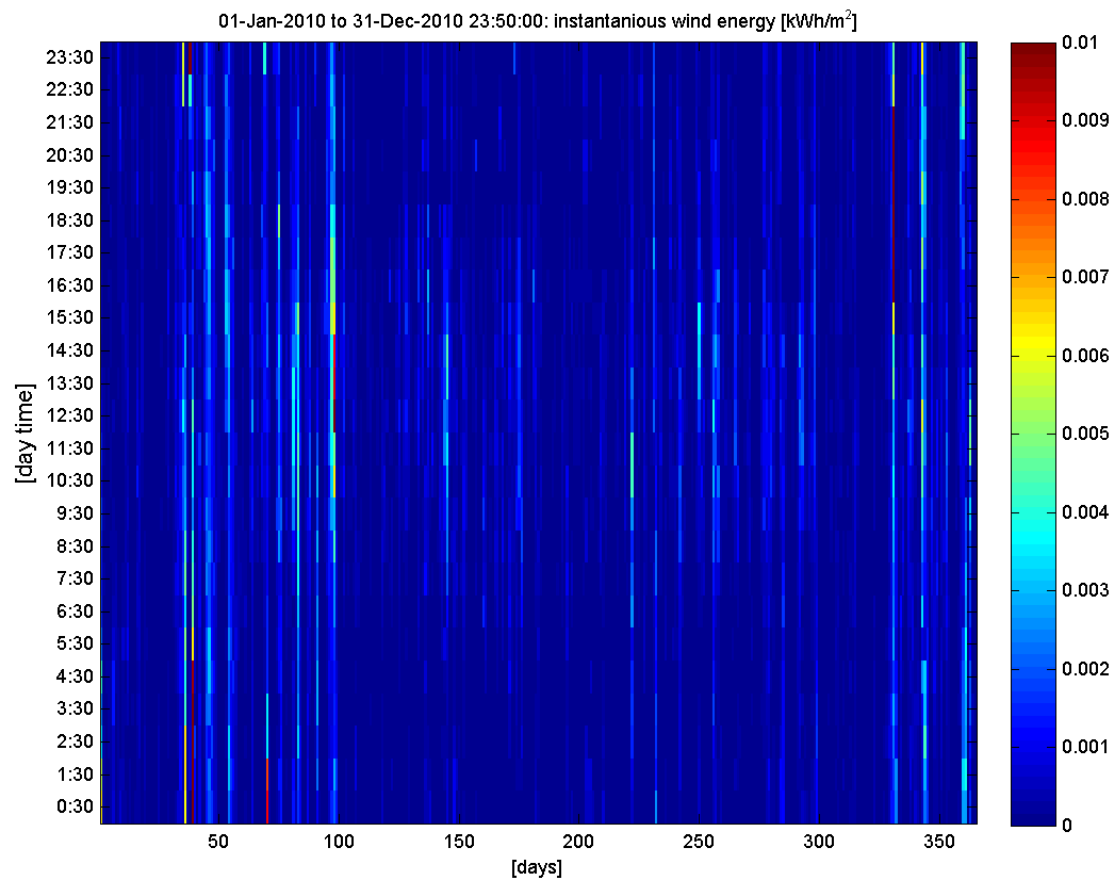
# United Electricity



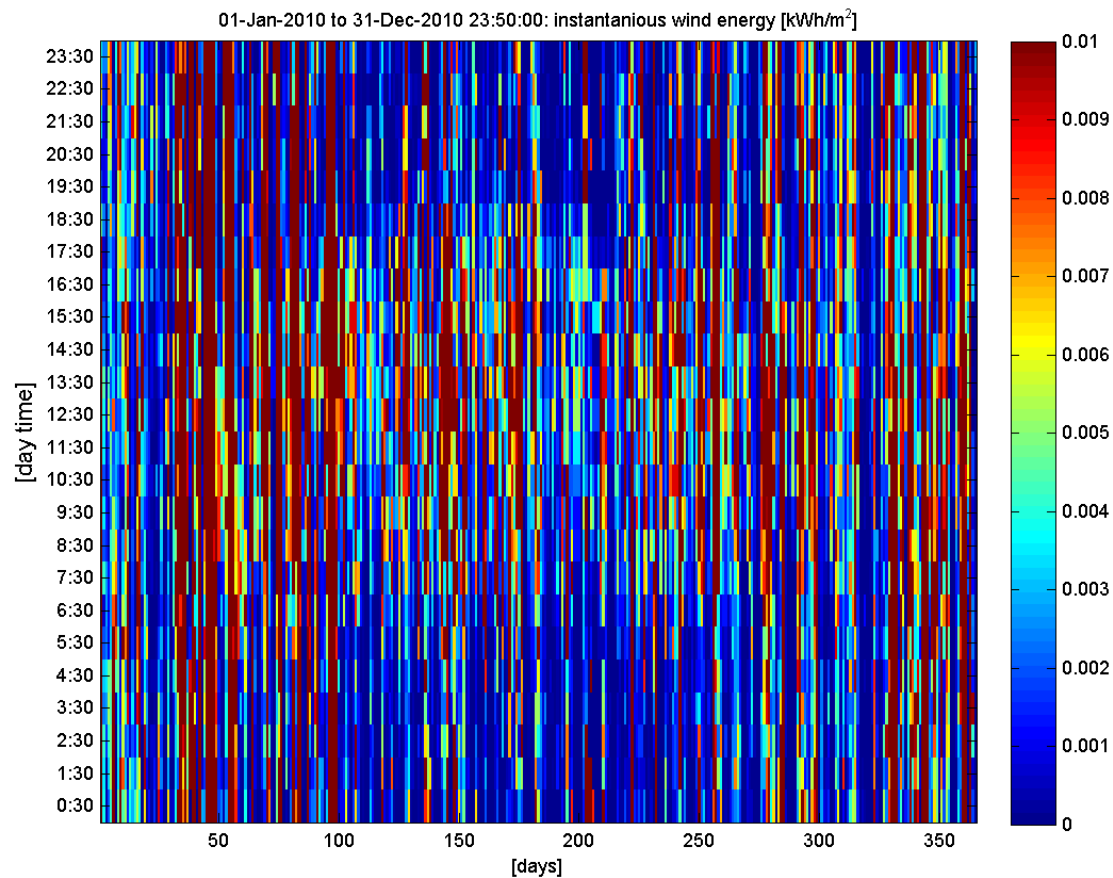
# UrbanGreenEnergy



# Windelux



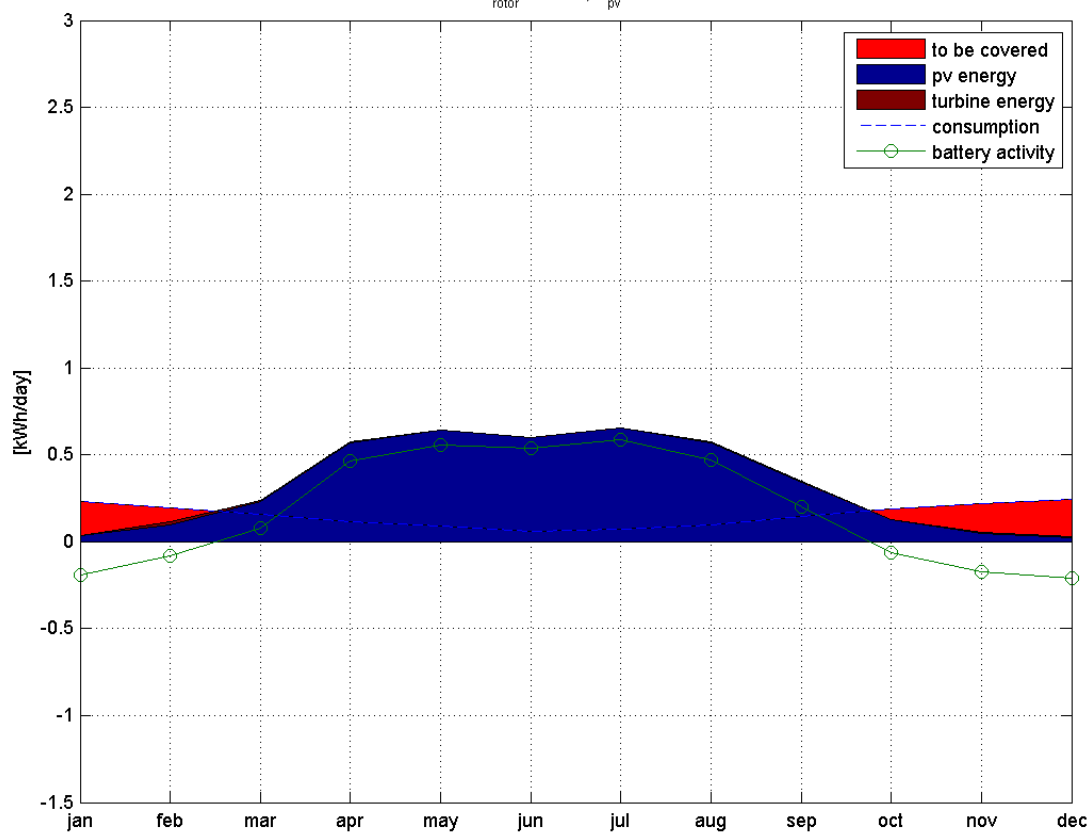
# NHEOLIS





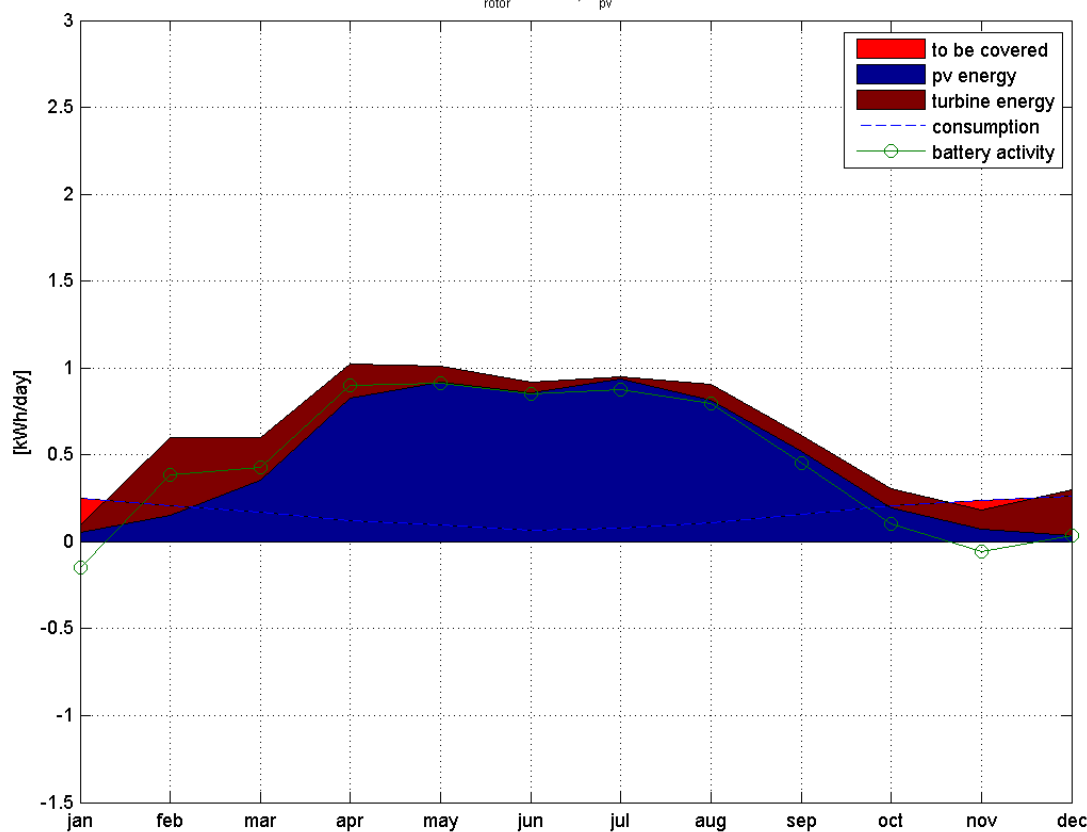
# Energibalance - ChinaGreenEnergy

$$A_{\text{rotor}} = 1.4\text{m}^2; A_{\text{pv}} = 2\text{m}^2$$



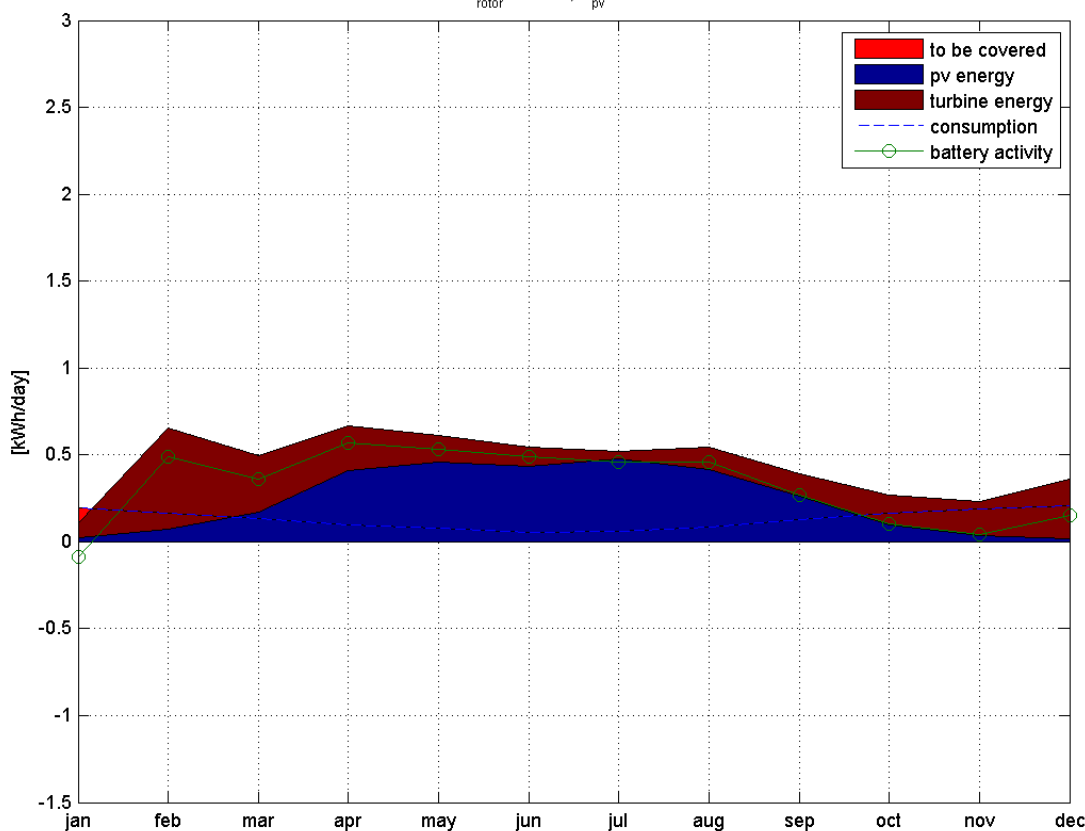
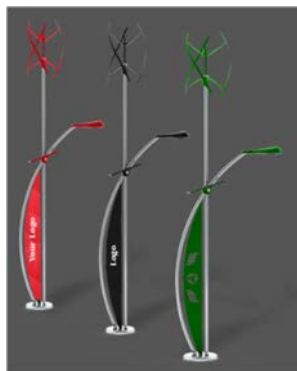
# Energibalance – United Electricity

$$A_{\text{rotor}} = 3.8\text{m}^2; A_{\text{pv}} = 1.5\text{m}^2$$

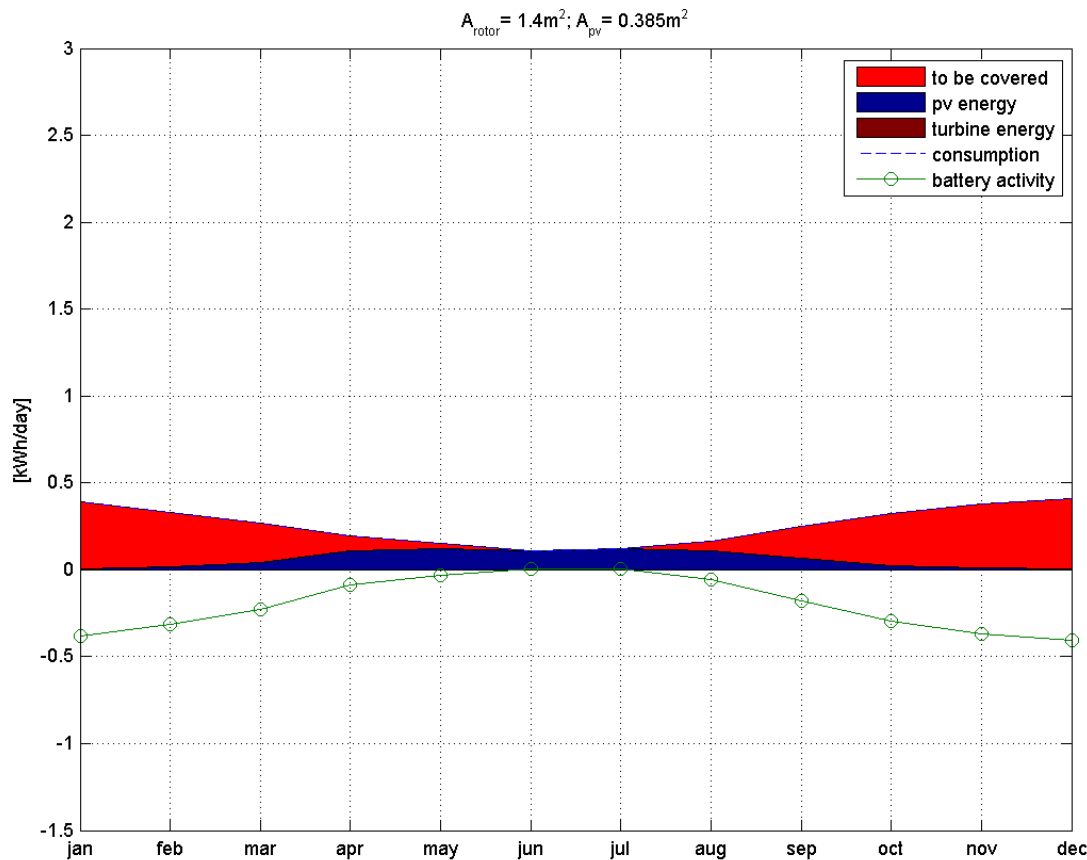


# Energibalance - UrbanGreenEnergy

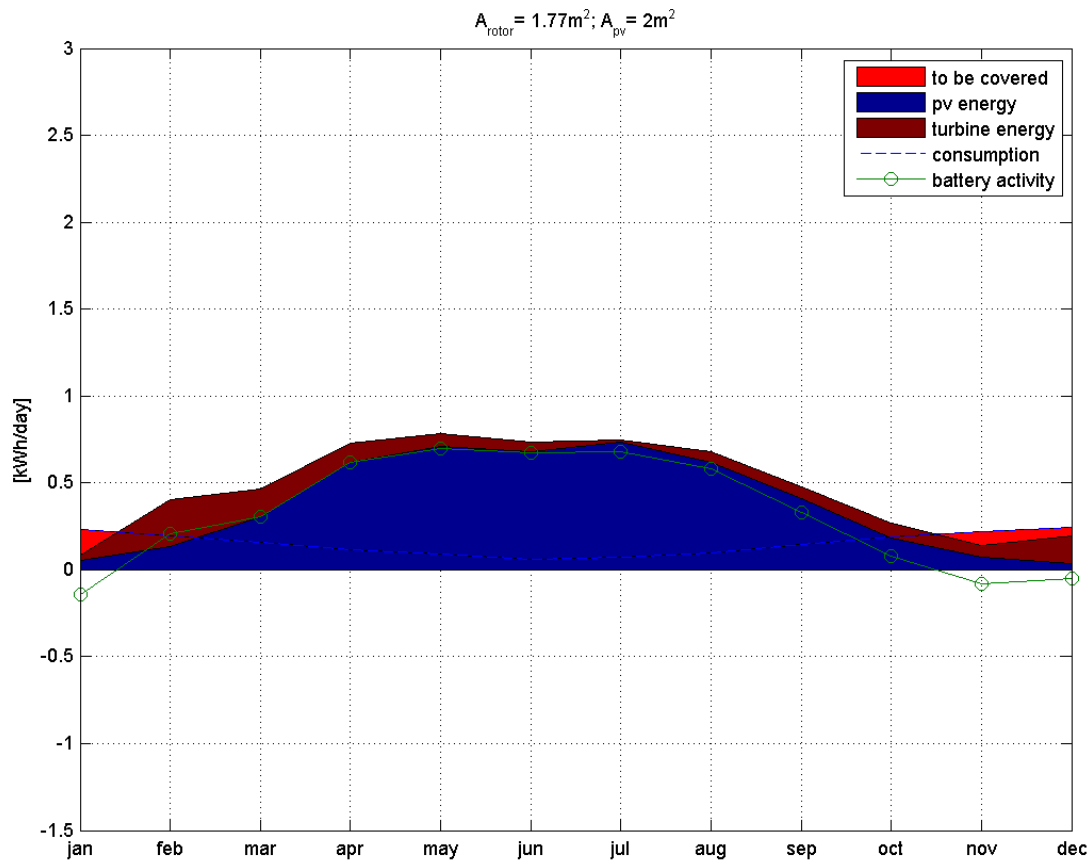
$$A_{\text{rotor}} = 2.4\text{m}^2; A_{\text{pv}} = 1.17\text{m}^2$$



# Energibalance Windella



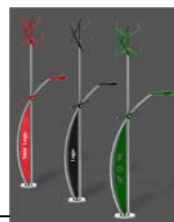
# Energibalance - NHEOLIS





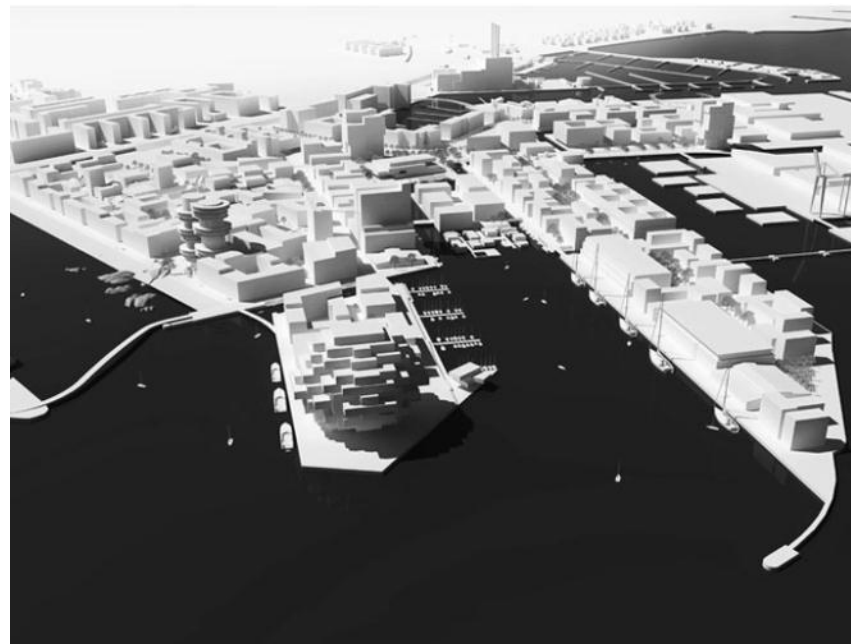
# Oversigt master

	MAST I	MAST II	MAST III	MAST IV	MAST V
<b>WIND</b>					
turbine height	7.0m	8.0m	11.0m	6.0m	9.0m
turbine type	Savonius	HAWT	twisted VAWT	Darrieus-Savonius	3D HAWT
turbine area	1.4sqm	3.8sqm	2.4sqm	1.4sqm	1.77sqm
<b>SUN</b>					
PV height	5m	6m	6m	5m	7.5m
PV type	Poly Crystalline	Mono Crystalline	self-defined	self-defined	Poly Crystalline
PV area	2sqm	1.5sqm	1.17sqm	0.385sqm	1.0sqm
PV tilt	45deg	45deg	45deg	60deg	30deg
<b>LED</b>					
LED height	6.0m calc	8.0m calc	?m calc	6.5m calc	6.0m calc
lighting strategy	dimming	dimming	dimming	dimming	dimming
<b>STORAGE</b>					
consumption	55.21kWh	59.60kWh	47.41kWh	93.86kWh	55.21kWh
battery capacity	0.96kWh	2.40kWh	2.10kWh	6.05kWh	1.44kWh
autonomous	no	no	no	no	no
feed-in energy	66.78kWh	168.24kWh	116.30kWh	-70.79kWh	118.60kWh



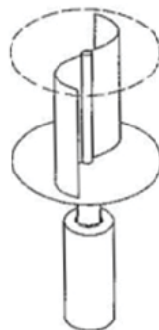
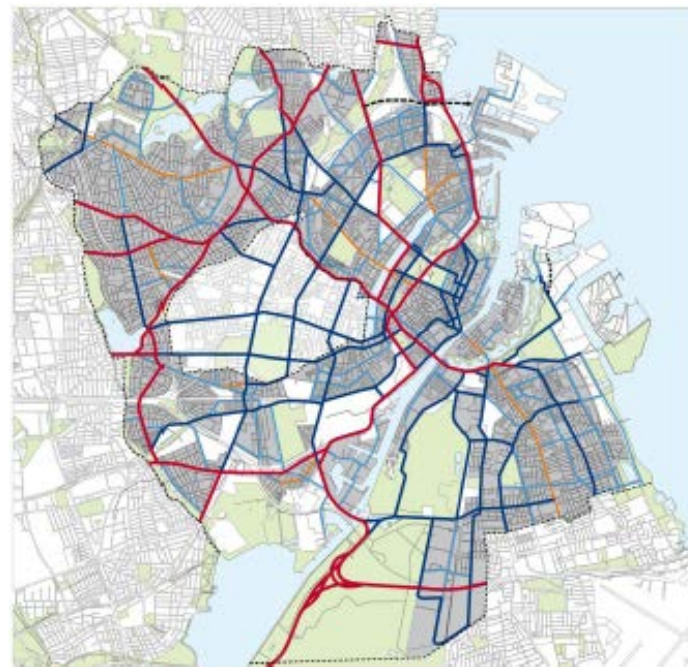
# Delkonklusion matematisk modelværktøj

- Stærkt dimensioneringsværktøj/simuleringsværktøj tilvejebragt
- Designprocessen af eget hybridsystem
- Valideres for nuværende med data fra kommercielle systemer
- Gennemsnitsbetragtninger
- Udbygning - punktbetragtninger
  - Google Grabber
  - Interface med arkitektsoftware



# Designrammer

- E2 veje i yderområder
- Lys
  - Max 350 kWh/dag
  - Belyst areal 30x13 m
  - 80% lys falder på vejen
  - 85 lumens/watt (3000 K)
  - 2 x 32 LED enhed Philips
  - Driver Philips
- Vind
  - Savonius
  - 2,3 m<sup>2</sup>
- Generator
  - Dia 30 cm, højde 15 cm
- Sol
  - Resten



Savonius



# Designproces

- Henning Larsen Architects
- Faktor 3
- Teknikgruppen







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Uraniavej

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Google earth

# Endemål designproces

- Visualisering af
  - Stand alone løsning
  - CO2 neutral løsning
- Gennemregnet økonomibetragtning for de 2 løsninger

Vejklasser	Stand alone	CO2 neutral
E1	God/dårlig	God/dårlig
<b>E2</b>	<b>God/dårlig</b>	<b>God/dårlig</b>
E3	God/dårlig	God/dårlig
L veje osv	God/dårlig	God/dårlig

- Funktionsmodel af den mest relevante af dem
  - Produktion af vindturbine
  - Speciel generator (udvikles i næste fase)

# Konklusion

- Afdækning af kommercielle systemer
  - Design, Energisystem – forbrug - vejr, Rotordesign, Kvalitet
  - Elektriske system (fase 2), Generator (fase 2)
- Matematisk modelsystem
  - Vurdere potentialet for kommercielle systemer
  - Designe nye systemer
  - Feed back fra kommercielle systemer
- Mapping af energipotentiale som funktion af vejklasse/øko.
- Designproces/Funktionsmodel
- Ja, det ser rigtig spændende ud!
  - Stand alone: især eksport ☺
  - CO2 neutral DK fint
- Fase 2 ansøgt ELFORSK – Kæmpe arbejde
  - Generator, energisystem, optimering, produktionsmodning



# Tak til ELFORSK

ELFORSK 343-021 - CO<sub>2</sub> neutralt byrumsarmatur



Tak for jeres opmærksomhed!